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8 Pages

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1955

PRICE: 180 PRUTA
VOL. XXXI, No. 8556

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Column One
By David Courtney

TOMORROW is Election Day. But national issues will not thrust out international interest, and the voter should be able to go to his ballot box with a degree of satisfaction. For if General Zionists and Mapai are at odds, if Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam have screamed at each other from opposite corners of the same street, if disunion lies spread about the pavement in flimsy alphabetical symbols, at least there was goodwill and good humour and above all good hope at Geneva. Now, the great thing about goodwill and good hope at Geneva is that, if they are fulfilled in substance, their effect must become world wide. That is to say, in the wake of east-west pacification must come a whole shoal of pacifications.

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THERE is no reason why, in that event, Middle East pacification should not be somewhere should the shoal; and if that were to come about, there would be much less aggravation of internal affairs; and the alphabetical symbols scattered about the pavement on election day would not be symbols of such bitter conflict. Some have said that world agreement can only come about after a series of regional agreements have been brought about. It can be put the other way, probably with more justice. At any rate, once there is genuine agreement between the governments of the Great Powers to set about easing world tension, that agreement must cover, in principle, those regional tensions which spring from purely regional sources instead of being direct part and parcel of the world dispute.

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ONE has, of course, grown cautious over the years. Hope that international good sense would get the better of international bad faith and bad manners, and that the world would talk meaningly of peace instead of war, has been often raised and often dashed. The fact remains that a peculiar sense of reality has hung over Geneva and that the communique put out by the assembled statesmen before they went off to their separate countries, rang true. Why? For one thing it does seem a fact that the Four Powers had become sharply conscious of the terrifying outcome of war and had all at once decided that a real peace effort was needed. For another, President Eisenhower, with his armies and armaments proposal, shook his fellow negotiators and, indeed, the whole world out of the rut of conventional parley and set the conference on an imaginative level which must have done good.

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THERE were obstacles. We heard a great deal about the obstacles. Some newspaper reports described them as a deadlock. In that event, it must be said that rarely in the history of this kind of negotiation has a deadlock been broken so swiftly and been followed by such a hopeful development.

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NOW, again, we must wait and see. Principle is often easier to come by than the means of giving it substance. The Foreign Ministers are probably as well-meaning as the heads of State were but they are, after all, the experts. And everyone knows what quarrelsome, vain and dilatory people experts can be. It is a blessing that they have started off this time on the right foot; and that they knew what their leaders, as well as the peoples of all the world, expect from them.

Jerusalem, July 25.

Zeitlin Refutes Age Of Dead Sea Scrolls

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday (INA). —Prof. Solomon Zeitlin, of Dropsie College, pursued his argument against the antiquity of the Dead Sea Scrolls in the first of a series of articles on "The Propaganda of the Hebrew Scrolls" in the July issue of the "Jewish Quarterly Review," of which he is the editor.

Charging "a falsification of history," Dr. Zeitlin said that the fact that the Scrolls did not date to the Second Commonwealth but were composed "in the Middle Ages by some obscure and unlettered Jew," is indicated by the reference to the anointment of the priests with oil.

"During the Second Commonwealth, the priests were not anointed with oil at all. There is no mention in the Tannaitic literature, in Josephus, and the Books of the Maccabees that the priests were anointed with oil... hence the phrase 'shemen Mish'hat kehonatam' could not have been written by a man living during the Second Commonwealth."

NAHAL IN ROME

After four days of sightseeing concluded by a practice march, the picked Nahal team bound for the international four-day march contest in Holland has left Rome on the last leg of its journey. All members of the team are in top physical condition. The appearance of Israel soldiers on the streets of Rome aroused enthusiasm amongst the local Jewish community.

$70m. Released From Reparations, Sapir Announces

Israel is to receive a release of 280m. marks ($70m.) in Reparations under an agreement signed last week in Cologne, Mr. P. Sapir, Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, told a Press conference yesterday, nine hours after he had returned from a one-month tour of the U.S., Mexico, Britain, Switzerland, France and Germany.

Of the total, 105m. marks will be directed towards primary industrial development, 58m. to shipping, 58m. to industry, 32m. to irrigation, 13m. to electrification and 14m. to agriculture.

By the end of July, Germany had released 1,370m. marks. With this sum, Israel bought 300m. marks worth of fuel, and spent 670m. on equipment for development, 200m. on iron for irrigation and building, and 200m. for wheat, raw materials and transport expenses. Israel has already imported goods to the value of approximately 1,000m., while goods for the balance will be imported within 12 to 18 months.

While abroad Mr. Sapir also dealt with fuel imports. Today, Israel is getting fuel from four countries in three continents, in addition to her purchases from Socony. This year, the country has saved $4m. by buying from these countries, and Mr. Sapir hopes that next year it will save more. There are good chances of Israel buying fuel from one or two additional countries next year.

Mr. Sapir said that whereas Israel had been troubled in the first two years of statehood by the difficulty of finding fuel suppliers, now the chief problem was the comparatively high price.

He praised the new management of the State of Israel Development Bonds, and showed that the income from the Bonds in the first six months of 1955 had risen to $14.4m., an increase of $3m. over the first half of 1954. American Jewish institutions have begun investing part of their reserve funds in Bonds; Hadassah had bought $250,000 worth, and the Palestine Economic Corporation $200,000. By May 1 this year, $181m. in Bonds had been sold; $8.5m. had been paid in dividends and $20m. worth had been redeemed.

UJA donations are showing a 15 per cent increase this year after a six-year steady decline.

The Director-General said that the new $30m. loan from the Bank of America was needed as general reserve. Israel's foreign currency debt, apart from the Bonds, has been slowly decreasing, standing at $423m. at the end of May.

Mr. Sapir felt optimistic about the financial situation, and said that there are signs of increased investments. The Hadera paper mills are to be enlarged, with investments of $2.5m. There is a plan to build a large textile factory with a $5m. investment. The Treasury is considering offers of loans from two Swiss banks, but is likely to decline them.

While in the U.S. Mr. Sapir discussed irrigation and settlement problems, and long-term financing.

Big Four Return Home 'Satisfied' by Talks

GENEVA, Sunday.—With the departure of the "captains and the kings" from the six-day summit conference, this tourist centre has resumed its normal summer activities. On their departure today Marshal Bulganin, Sir Anthony Eden and M. Edgar Faure all pronounced the conference a success while on his arrival at Washington this morning, to be welcomed by large enthusiastic crowds, President Eisenhower said: "New contacts have been established and there is evidence of a new friendliness in the world."

Mr. Eisenhower paid special tribute to his Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, saying that he deserved the thanks of the American people as he had represented them "with the greatest of dignity and the greatest of skill."

Mr. Dulles, whose plane arrived in Washington shortly after the President's, told a Republican Senator, Mr. Alexander Smith: "Well, we didn't give much away."

Eden Lauds Ike

The British Prime Minister declared before taking off this morning that the results of the conference were good and "in generous measure due to President Eisenhower."

Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Nikita Krushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, have arrived in Berlin and are to spend a few days in East Germany. The rest of the Russian delegation flew on home after a brief stop-over in Berlin. Marshal Bulganin said at Schoenefeld airport that a get-together of East and West Germany was the only road leading to a reunion of the country.

The Soviet Communist Party's newspaper, "Pravda," wrote today: "The conference of the Heads of Governments... will go down in history as the beginning of a new stage in relations between the U.S.S.R., the U.S., Britain and France, and will contribute to the strengthening of trust between the governments and peoples of these countries."

The Foreign Ministers of the four powers are to meet in October to carry out the directives of their chiefs to work out the details of agreement on the issues defined during last week's talks. They include, the "linked issues" of German unity and European security, finding a disarmament system, and the "establishment between East and West of a zone in which the disposition of armed forces will be subject to mutual agreement."

Western delegates say that the credit for the convening of the conference and much of its smooth organization must go to Sir Anthony Eden, who had a hard task in overcoming American resistance to the idea. But once having come to the talks, President Eisenhower emerged as the "man of the conference" because of the sincerity with which he made his proposals and his personal charm and friendly manner in his private talks with the Russians. *(Reuter, UP)*

French House Cuts Military Budget

PARIS, Sunday (Reuter). — The National Assembly today approved a 1955 military budget of 955,000m. francs which the Defence Minister, Gen. Pierre Koenig had criticised as being inadequate for modernisation of the armed forces.

Gen. Koenig said during the debate that financial considerations had prevented his presenting to the Assembly his plan for modernisation of the armed forces. This plan would have meant a budget of 1,125,000m. francs, he added.

Former Premier Paul Reynaud, Chairman of the Assembly's Finance Commission, stated that the armed forces could not fulfil their missions with the present credits. France should ask her allies if she alone should support the burden of defence of the western Mediterranean and North Africa.

Until today's voting of the budget, seven months late, the armed forces had got along with "provisional credits" voted monthly by the Assembly. Last year's budget was 1,100,000m. francs.

Arsonists Active In Casablanca Area

CASABLANCA, Sunday (Reuter) — Terrorists started a number of fires in and around Casablanca during the night, causing considerable damage but no casualties.

A sugar warehouse was gutted in the European area and a fibre depot destroyed in one of the Arab quarters. Firemen were called to fight blazes in a Turkish bath and a Jewish-owned grocery store in the old Arab town. A home made bomb exploded outside a restaurant on the Rabat-Casablanca road early today, causing heavy damage.

In Marrakesh, almost all Arab shops had closed down by last night in protest against the arrest of a number of Moroccans after last Thursday's rioting. El Glaoui, the powerful Pasha of Marrakesh, in an interview with the Casablanca paper Petit Marocain, contended that the disorders which marked the arrival in the town of Resident-General Gilbert Grandval, had been provoked by "people from outside."

Infantry, supported by helicopters, have broken up a band of outlaws in the mountains of the Constantine region in Algeria, killing two, wounding three, and capturing 26. The troops also destroyed a rebel supply dump. In east Constantine, a French soldier was killed when a band of 50 outlaws attacked a forest wardens' house guarded by troops.

In Rabat, a Residency official gave first details of the shake-up in the police official force promised by M. Grandval, after the Casablanca riots proved the force to be "grossly insufficient." Seven men have been suspended without pension benefits; three sergeants will be reduced to the ranks, four constables with temporary rank have lost the chance of permanent postings, and two sergants and 29 constables are to be transferred to other posts.

Police Intensify Hunt in Rokach Bomb Case

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Police investigations into the recent political bombing here were speeded up today as various places in the city were searched and persons called in for questioning. The nine who were arrested on Saturday were released on proving that they were not at the scene of the most recent outrage, when a bomb was exploded early yesterday morning in the home of the former Minister of Interior, Mr. I. Rokach. The police refused to give the names of those who had been arrested.

It is understood that most of those arrested were connected with the "National Youth Front" headed by Mr. Emanuel Katz, a former journalist, and including some ex-members of the Stern Group.

They estimated the damage done by the explosion at IL500.

In Jerusalem today, Ya'acov and Yehoshua Blumenthal were arrested following instructions from police headquarters in Tel Aviv. Yehoshua, a former member of the Stern Group, was still being held tonight, although his brother had been released.

Check on Visitors

Outside the Rokach home in Sderot Rothschild, a policeman has been checking everybody entering the building and refusing admission to those who have no urgent business there. During the course of the day, Mr. Rokach, who is receiving medical attention, has had a stream of visitors including his General Zionist associates and former Cabinet colleagues. Flowers and hundreds of messages have been received from well-wishers, including the Knesset Speaker Mr. Sprinzak, the Minister of Posts, Dr. Y. Burg, and the Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. Z. Wahrhaftig.

Mr. Peretz Bernstein, M.K., leader of the General Zionist Party, told *The Jerusalem Post*, just after paying a visit to his friend, that Mr. Rokach had more or less recovered from the "terrible shock" which he had suffered, but was still shaken.

The Goodwill Committee for Clean Elections, which includes representatives of the Press and all the parties, held an extraordinary meeting here last night and severely condemned the attack against Mr. Rokach's home and household. It called for vigorous police and Government action in apprehending the culprits. The Committee has called upon all parties and all citizens to assist the authorities in discovering those responsible.

Early this evening, van-loads of plain-clothes policemen left District Headquarters on their way to mingle with the crowds at this evening's political rallies.

Mapai Ministers Climax Campaign

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV Sunday. — As a grand climax to the Mapai election campaign in the Tel Aviv area, seven Cabinet Ministers appeared before the electorate here tonight. In Yad Eliahu, the large, open space which has been the scene of many sport and youth rallies was crowded with citizens of south Tel Aviv who had gathered in their thousands to hear Prime Minister Moshe Sharett, Education Minister Benzion Dinur and Police Minister Behor Shitreet.

A crowd estimated at more than 10,000 thronged to the "Bass" football ground in Jaffa to hear Defence Minister David Ben-Gurion head a speakers trio, the other members of which were Transport Minister Zalman Aranne and Mr. Perez Naphtali, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and Industry Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, and Mapai's candidate for the mayoralty of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, spoke alone, although her platform was to have been shared by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol and Development Minister Dov Joseph.

Mr. Sharett, who spoke before a 10,000-strong audience, said, "We must lend an attentive ear to what is going on in the neighbouring countries, with whom they side and what arms they get. It should be our endeavour to alter the balance of power in the area and tip the scales to our advantage," he declared.

Turning to internal affairs, Mr. Sharett said that Mapai would take up arms to prevent a dictatorship in Israel. He declared that Ahdut Ha'avoda's insistence on "neutrality" would automatically preclude her entering into a coalition with Mapai.

In Jaffa, thousands of people ranging from elderly to the very young flocked to hear Mr. Ben-Gurion, Mr. Naphtali and Mr. Aranne. Apart from the tremendous ovation with which they greeted the Defence Minister, the vast crowd was restrained and orderly.

"If in the frontier settlements like Pattish there is no safety, neither is there for you who live one-and-a-half hours away in large towns, although our enemies know and fear the strength of our defence forces," Mr. Ben-Gurion told his listeners. "Our Army, which makes no discrimination between communities or "tribes," should serve as a model for the nation, which in turn will one day be a shining example to humanity, as in the days of yore," he said.

Mrs. Myerson made a tour of the north of the city, speaking mainly to residents of *ma'barot* and new housing schemes. Whole families were among the large audiences which turned out to greet her at every stop.

She accused the leadership of the outgoing Municipal Council of having done nothing to help the outer suburbs of Israel's largest city. If there was a change of regime, things would improve, she declared.

EGYPTIAN GANG DRIVEN OFF

An Israel patrol made contact yesterday with an armed gang of Egyptian marauders who had penetrated into Israel territory near Kisufim, the Army spokesman has announced.

At the approach of the patrol, the marauders opened fire, which was returned by the Israel forces. After an exchange of shots, the gang retreated in the direction of the Egyptian border.

There were no Israel casualties.

Time of Attack On Patish 'Alarming'

Last night's fresh attack by marauders from Gaza on the village of Patish whose inhabitants were already the victims of a murderous attack four months ago, when a wedding party was cruelly broken up by hand grenades, is as revolting in its senselessness as it is alarming in view of its timing, coming as it does whilst talks between Israel and Egypt were under way to put an end to violence along the Gaza Armistice Line — the Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Jerusalem this morning.

The tracks of the attackers leading towards the Demarcation Line of the Gaza strip are now being followed by an investigation team of Israel officers and U.N. Observers.

It is hardly relevant whether or not last night's outrage was planned by those in authority in the Egyptian-controlled territory of the Gaza strip, the spokesman said, for be that as it may, it is impossible not to ask whether the Egyptian authorities in Gaza are willing and able to cope with criminal acts like this which endanger border security.

(See Patish Report Below)

Foreign Ministers Act On Vietnam Dispute

NEW DELHI, Sunday. (UP).— Informed sources said here today that the Soviet, American and British Foreign Ministers, in replies to Prime Minister Nehru's Note on Indo-China, have agreed with Mr. Nehru's concern for recent developments and have assured him that every effort will be made to implement the Geneva agreement.

Officials said that Mr. Nehru will welcome the change in America's attitude towards Indo-China and it was believed here that President Eisenhower will exert influence in South Vietnam to solve the question peacefully.

The Geneva agreement laid it down that discussions should start this week between North and South Vietnam on joint Vietnamese elections. The south has refused to enter into such negotiations. Last week, violent outbreaks occurred against Soviet bloc and Indian delegations to the Truce Supervision Organization in Saigon.

Refugee Party Quits Adenauer Coalition

BONN, Sunday (UP). — The Refugee Party, one of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's four coalition groups, withdrew from the Government last night, ending the Chancellor's two-thirds parliamentary majority.

President Theodor Heuss yesterday signed the first two rearmament laws permitting the call-up of 6,000 volunteers. The signing follows the final parliamentary approval on Saturday by the Bundesrat.

Gov't to Remain Until Convening Of Third Knesset

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Cabinet held its final pre-election meeting yesterday and discussed the date of resignation of the present Government. The matter will be further considered at next week's meeting.

It is learned that the consensus was that the resignation be submitted on the day that the Third Knesset is convened. This is expected to be about the middle of August.

According to the law, the Central Elections Committee must announce the official results not later than two weeks after the elections (August 10) and the Speaker of the outgoing Knesset must convene the new Knesset within ten days of that date.

The present Government, the sixth in number, will be the first one to resign while enjoying the confidence of the Knesset. The Provisional Government which was serving at the time of the elections to the First Knesset in January, 1949, did not require a parliamentary majority.

The Government in power in July, 1951, when elections to the Second Knesset took place, was a caretaker administration, having lost the confidence of the Knesset in February of that year on the question of the education of immigrant children.

No Date Fixed

The law fixes no specific date for the resignation of a Government after a general election. The Transition Law ("The Small Constitution"), passed before the election of Israel's first President is still in force. It states that "immediately upon the election of the President of the State, the Provisional Government shall tender to him its resignation, but it shall continue to exercise its functions pending the constitution of a new Government."

Since there is now a President, the outgoing Government must submit its resignation "immediately" after the election results are known but it apparently may itself decide on a reasonable interpretation of that word.

If precedent is followed, the festive closing session of the Second Knesset will take place on the same day that the Third Knesset is convened. The first meeting of the new Knesset will be opened by the President or, in his absence, by the oldest Knesset Member present.

Cabinet Communique

The official communique stated:

At its weekly session yesterday, the Cabinet heard a report by the Minister of Defence on the recent border incident;

Discussed the date of the resignation of the Government after the Knesset elections;

Heard the Director General of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. P. Sapir, report on the negotiations he has conducted in the U.S. and Europe, and

Approved amendments to the Yad Vashem by-laws.

Water Flows in Nazareth

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH, Sunday. — A wheel turned by the Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett sent jets of water gushing 10 metres high to mark the opening this evening of the town's new water supply. The ceremony took place in the presence of more than 10,000 spectators, including Arab M.K.'s, leaders of the Christian churches, the Kadi of Nazareth, members of the Consular Corps in Haifa, Town Councillors, and the Military Governor of Galilee, Aluf-Mishne Michael Michael.

As the water flowed out, the townsfolk embraced each other, shouting gleefully, "*Mayk Mubaraka, miya mubaraka,*" (what a blessing is water).

The new 12-inch pipeline carries water from the foot of the Nazareth hills, five kilometres away, and ensures a continuous, ample supply to the town.

The celebration took place in a huge, specially built stadium near the local quarries. It was decorated with national flags and guarded by more than 1,000 Arab and Jewish boy scouts.

Mr. Sharett pointed out that the Government had devoted special attention, within its overall water problem, to the need to supply this town "of historic renown, sacred to the entire Christian world."

"It is a happy occasion... to see the inhabitants of this city heaving a sigh of relief as their toil of drawing and carrying water in buckets comes to an end and the peril of thirst in the years of drought has been averted."

"I am aware," the Prime Minister continued," of certain elements who make a practice of calling white black and good bad, who know that they have nothing to gain if others are content in their lot, and try very hard to poison the atmosphere by distorting the obvious goal of this project.

"No doubt the good people of Nazareth will not lend their ears to this mischievous nonsense, but will easily discern the motives of those ill-wishers."

Mayor Amin Jarjura expressed the great joy of the 22,000 inhabitants of the town, saying how grateful they all were for the cooperation the Government had afforded the Municipal Council in overcoming the perennial chronic crises intensified this year by the drought.

The Minister of Interior, Mr. Moshe Shapiro, brought the congratulations of his Ministry. He hoped that the project would improve the health of the town's citizens, make it more attractive to tourists and increase the present devotion of Nazareth to the State of Israel.

Hakim Asks Arabs To Remove 'Red Smear'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH, Sunday. — The time has come for Israel Arabs to transform their past attitude of indifference to one of active support, cooperation and loyalty to their State, according to Archbishop Georgius Hakim at the water celebrations this afternoon.

The Archbishop, leader of the 30,000 Greek Catholic community in Israel from whose ranks most of the Arab Communists here originate, told Arabs to vote for any group except the Communist Party.

"This new water must wash out the shameful name of 'Red Nazareth' which has stuck to this town for years," he declared. Arabs must prove to the citizens of Israel their complete loyalty. The crossroads have been reached and Arabs now can no longer stand aside, he warned.

Anti-Jewish Morocco Riots Described

NEW YORK, Sunday. — A special dispatch to "The New York Herald-Tribune," reported yesterday that 10,000 persons lost their homes in Fedala port, near Casablanca, during last week as a result of politically inspired riots, some of which were directed specifically against Jews.

Fedala until last week was quiet, like most of western Moroccan towns, except for Casablanca. But last Saturday night Casablanca-type riots broke out. The shops of two Jewish merchants were looted, three others were burned and Jews were molested. Sunday brought three more demonstrations, three Jewish shops being destroyed, the report said.

Going to vote

Patish Celebrates Grape Harvest Despite Egyptian Bombing

By H. BEN-ADI, Jerusalem Post Reporter

PATISH, Sunday. — Undeterred by last night's third grenade attack on this moshav this year, settlers here held a festival this afternoon marking the first grape harvest in the Negev.

Of the three wounded in the savage attack by a group believed to consist of about five or six marauders, Mr. Daniel Zargari, 46, was severely hurt, and his wife Camilla, slightly hurt. Their nephew, Shmuel, 28, suffered from shock and was released from hospital later.

The Zargaris are now in the Hadassah Hospital in Beersheba, and the husband, who suffered severe head and leg wounds, received 80 blood transfusions and was immediately operated on. His condition was described tonight as satisfactory, while his wife is also recovering. The couple, Belgian immigrants, have been in Patish for five years.

Settlers had nothing but praise for the police, who made a swift appearance from nearby Merhavia six minutes after the marauders had flung two grenades into the Zargari house standing at the edge of the village. The police rapidly extinguished a fire which had started in the house, and administered first aid before rushing the wounded to hospital.

Mrs. Zargari said she was about to close the shutters when a man suddenly appeared at the window and lobbed in a hand-grenade. She staggered into the inner room as a second man hurled another grenade which wounded her husband. Their nephew rushed into the house and dragged them out before he collapsed.

Watchmen immediately opened fire in the direction of the escaping raiders. The Army took up the chase, but had to abandon it when they came to a deep wadi. This morning, a police dog was brought to the settlement and police and army personnel continued tracking. An army plane aided in the search. By 7 o'clock this morning, U.N. Observers had arrived.

I inspected the Zargari house today and saw scorched furniture and blood-soaked mattresses. The walls were spattered with grenade fragments. The windows of houses here are provided with wooden shutters but are without the netting which would serve as defence against grenades.

The settlers, who had spent yesterday preparing for this afternoon's celebrations, at which the Finance Minister and the Minister of Agriculture were to be guests of honour, were prepared to cancel the arrangements but later resolved to carry on.

The Inbal *ensemble* performed during the programme in which Patish and Mashul dancers also participated. Mr. M. Kahanovitz, head of Mifal Hanegev, said that the establishment of a wine press in the area was warranted at present as 4,000 dunams had been planted under vines.

ACCADIA News

A STRONG TONIC for summer fatigue and nervous tension, a MIDWEEK VACATION at the Accadia Grand Hotel. Its cool, air-conditioned rooms, restful lawns and gardens, beautiful terraces overlooking the sea and its wonderful, private beach will give you new strength to continue your activities during the hot season.

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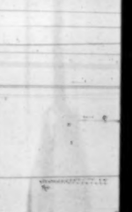

Going to vote

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INFORMATION OFFICES — ON ELECTION DAY

On Tuesday, July 26, 1955, Election Day for the Knesset, Information Offices in densely populated areas with many poll stations, will be open at post offices to enable citizens to examine the Voting Lists for their names and voting stations.

The addresses of the Information Offices will be available at all voting stations.

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Social & Personal

The President on Friday received Dr. J. Pa'amoni, head of the Ze'ev Jabotinsky Institute; **Rabbi Ze'ev Gold, of the Young Israel Synagogue, and members of the Histadrut folk delegation from the U.S.**

The delegation consists of:

Mr. Samuel H. Caplovitz and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hershdorfer, and Miss Yvie Hershdorfer, all of New Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Bitter of Miami Beach, Fla.; Dr. S. Bilkey, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Sugarman, of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Cutler, of Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Sarah Feinstein, of Roxbury, Mass.; Mr. Hyman Newmiss of Revere, Mass.; Mrs. Rose Rise man, of Newton, Mass.; Mr. Benny Weiner, of Roxbury, Mass.; Mr. Charles Levine, of Flemington, N.J.; Dr. Israel Appelman, Mr. Louis Block, Mrs. Yetta Clott, Mrs. Sarah Goldberg, Mrs. Sonia Lehr, Mrs. Jennie Lese, Mrs. Sadie Black, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Solomon, and Mr. Isaac Taina-Faigenbaum, all of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goetman, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Chaim Fleisher and Mr. Abraham Motis, both of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Piller, of Providence, R.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Chimon Averboukh, of Port of Spain, Trinidad; Mr. Louis Adahar, of Ottawa Ontario, Canada.

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On the occasion of the 63rd birthday of Emperor Haile Selasie, the Gerant of the Ethiopian Consulate and Mrs. Marcos Aggegoyellew held a reception last night at the Consulate General in Jerusalem. Among those present were members of the Jerusalem Consular Corps; Mr D. Levin, head of the Asian Division of the Foreign Ministry; Aluf-Mishne Haim Herzog and Mrs. Herzog, and Mr. S. B. Yeshaya, Chief Commissioner of Jerusalem.

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ARRIVALS: The Director-General of the Defence Ministry, Mr. Shimon Peres, from a two-week visit to Europe; Mr. Ted Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, from London; Mr. J. Kushnir, Chairman of the Organization of Lithuanian Emigrants in New York and Mrs. Kushnir, for a visit; Dr. G. Meron, Managing Director of the Israel Fuel Corporation Ltd. (Delek), after a business trip to Europe; Avraham Shlonsky, the poet, from Paris, where he interrupted his journey home after the Helsinki World Peace Congress; Mrs. Lena Halper, Chairman of the Functions Committee of the Friends of the Hebrew University in London, for a short visit; 12 Baptist pilgrims from the U.S. for a five-day visit; Mr. Leon Hutovich, Assistant Executive Director of the Zionist Organization of America, from New York.

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DEPARTURES: Ambassador Francisco Urrutia, head of the Colombian U.N. delegation, and Ambassador Emilio Nunez Portuondo, head of the Cuban U.N. delegation, via Mandelbaum Gate after a four-day visit as guests of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Aubrey Mallach, Deputy Director of Malben, and Mrs. Mallach, to the U.S. for a visit; Mr. H. Alter of Ampal in the U.S. after a visit; Mr. Moshe Chelouche, First Secretary of the Israel Legation in Moscow, and his family, to the U.S.S.R.; Mrs. B. Goldstein, Vice President of the Women's Mizrahi Organization in the U.S., after a 10-day visit.

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Mr. Semah Hyman spoke on his experiences as Minister in South Africa to a meeting arranged by the Hitahdut Olei Britannia in Herzliya last night.

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Dr. Jolan Pfefferman-Edlitz has been promoted to the rank of Instructor in Organic Chemistry at the Hebrew University.

Dr. Gideon Orshan, who holds M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees from the Hebrew University, has been appointed Instructor in the University's Department of Botany.

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Mr. Richard Laufer, manager, Warner Bros., Tel Aviv, has left by L.A.I. to confer with Warner Continental Head Office, Paris.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post July 25, 1955

In the Supreme Court Sitting as High Court of Justice

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Silberg and Sussman

Ya'acov Silber, Petitioner, v. 1. the Minister of the Interior, 2. the Minister of Defence, Respondents (H.C.113/55)

Communists not to serve on Central Committees for Soldiers' Polling

The High Court refused an application for an order nisi against the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Defence calling on them to show cause why they should not cancel their directions with regard to the non-inclusion of the Israel Communist Party in the Central Committee dealing with Local Council Elections in the Armed Forces, and why they should not include a member of the Israel Communist Party in that Central Committee.

One of the various election committees appointed to deal with Local Council elections amongst the Armed Forces is a Central Committee amongst whose duties is that of checking the envelopes submitted by soldiers to the Polling Committee as against the numbers of soldiers who voted. These envelopes, which contain yet other envelopes in which a voting-slip has been placed, have on them the names of the soldiers who voted, the municipal areas to which they are attached, their registration numbers, etc. The envelopes are then sent to the appropriate municipal areas where they are dealt with by other committees.

In accordance with the powers given him by sections 3(a) and 3(b) of the Municipal Corporations Amendment Law, 1950, the Minister of the Interior, in consultation with the Minister of Defence, issued directions on July 6, 1955, with regard to Local Council elections amongst the Armed Forces. These directions included one which laid down that the Central Committee would be composed of all the parties which had participated in the outgoing Knesset, except the Israel Communist Party and several parties of the Minorities.

The petitioner, a member of the Central Committee of the Israel Communist Party and the first candidate on the party's list for the Tel Aviv Municipality, complained that the absence of a member of the Communist Party from the Central Committee might enable the committee to withdraw envelopes on which appear names of soldiers who are known to be Communists and simply not submit them to the various municipal committees. The non-inclusion of the Communist party was, in his opinion, a piece of political discrimination, since other small parties, such as the Progressive Party or Agudat Yisrael had not been similarly excluded. The petitioner claimed further that the arbitrariness of the respondents' decision was made the more apparent by the fact that they had not accepted the principle of limiting representation to the larger parties or Parliamentary factions, as had been done in the case of the Knesset Elections amongst the Armed Forces. If this had been done, he could have had no complaint on legal grounds, since no party has a vested right to be represented on the Central Committee.

At the beginning of the hearing of the application before the High Court on July 21, Mr. Hertzberg, Counsel for the petitioner, announced that on the previous day the Minister of the Interior had issued new directions with regard to the composition of the Central Committee, according to which the previous directions were replaced by a direction that the composition of the Central Committee should be based on party representation in the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee of the outgoing Knesset. All previous appointments to the Central Committee were cancelled and new ones should be made by the Minister of Interior in consultation with the Minister of Defence.

Despite these new directions, the petitioner chose to press his petition, claiming that the fact that the Minister had found it necessary to cancel his first directions — after the application for the order nisi had been filed in the High Court — indicated that they had been arbitrary and the new directions were a mere camouflage to hide the intentions clearly indicated in the old directions.

Mr. Hertzberg appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Bar-Or, Deputy State Attorney, for the respondents.

Decision

The decision of the High Court was delivered by the President who held that there was no basis for granting an order nisi for the following reasons:

1) If on the basis of the first directions issued by the Minister of the Interior, the High Court had granted the petitioner an order nisi and had then made the order absolute, the first directions would have been invalidated. The Minister would then have had to consider whether to issue new directions or not. If, after the Minister had decided to issue new directions, the petitioner had again applied to the High Court for an order nisi then the Court would have had to deal with the new directions according to their merits. Therefore, the petitioner could not now claim that the new directions which were actually issued by the Minister could be disqualified because of the flaws in the first directions, for if that were possible, then the petitioner could assail all new directions issued by the Minister, after the first lot had been invalidated, until such directions were issued as satisfied him.

2) If it were assumed that the Minister had not issued the first directions and those issued on July 20 were the only ones issued, then there was no doubt that the directions could not have been assailed on the grounds given for the petitioner's objections to the first directions, since it was clear that the composition of the Central Committee would now be similar to that of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee of the outgoing Knesset, and by so acting the Minister had not gone beyond the powers given him by section 3(a) of the Law.

3) Mr. Bar-Or had explained that in the previous municipal elections, four years ago, the composition of the Central Committee had also been based on representation in the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee; he was convinced that the same had been intended in these elections and deplored the fact that an error had been committed in the terminology and construction of the first directions.

The President concluded that, as in his new directions the Minister had brought the composition of the Central Committee for Local Council elections in line with that of the Knesset Committee, the petitioner could no longer claim that his party had been discriminated against since representation in the Central Committee was now denied to all parties or factions who were not represented on the Knesset Committee. In any case, the Minister had now adopted the same line as that regarding representation on the Central Committee for Knesset Elections amongst the Armed Forces, and the petitioner had admitted in his application that they could not be invalidated on legal grounds.

Petition dismissed.
Decision given on July 21, 1955.

Ben-Zvi Addresses Summer Institute

Four principles, Knowledge, Love, Will and Faith should guide our work and lives, President Ben-Zvi yesterday told over 300 members of the Seventh Annual Jewish Agency Summer Institute now being held at the Teachers' Seminary in Beit Hakerem in Jerusalem.

Mr. Ben-Zvi elaborated on the principles, saying that by knowledge, he meant knowledge of the people, the culture and land of Israel, of its past and lessons it bears for the future; Love should be directed to love of land and of our people; through love of all our people, the ideal of the Ingathering of the Exiles can be realized; by Will, he meant the will to conquer the land and the will to create and fructify it; by Faith, trust in our ability to realise our goal and faith in our oneness as a people and a nation.

The President was introduced to more than 300 students from six different countries who are participating in the Institute, by Mr. Beri Locker, Chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency.

Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, head of the Youth and Hehaluts Department of the Agency, spoke on the growth of the Institute, from its inception seven years ago when it catered to a few dozen students, to its present dimensions.

THREE CONTRACTORS, Agis Parsi, Pinhas Krolnick and Yosef Rubin, were recently fined IL55, IL80 and IL30, respectively in the Jerusalem Municipal Court for obstructing roads and pavements with building materials.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM
At 5.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ARNON: "San laisser d'adresse." EDEN: Easy to Love. EDISON: The Cruel Sea, 2nd week. OHOLI: Room for One More. STUDIO: Trio. ORION: The Egyptian, 2nd week. ORNA: Three Young Texans. RON: "Monsieur Ripois." Matinees: A Thousand and One Nights. ZION HALL: The Stars are Singing. TEL OR: Dangerous Mission.

TEL AVIV
At 4, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY: My Wife's Best Friend. ARMON DAVID: "Pista Per Chi Cade." CHEN: Daughters of Destiny. EDEN: The Harlem Globetrotters, 3rd week. ESTHER: The Student Prince, 3rd week. HOGRABI: Ring of Fear, 2nd week. OPHIR: "Avant le Déluge," 4th week. ORION: The Eddie Cantor Story, 2nd week. SHDEROT Hagvy Ge Lavoda, TA-MAR: Botany Bay. Also continuous from 9.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. YAHON: "Roma, Ore 11" ZAMIR: "Ville Borgheze," 6th week.

HAIFA
PEER: Johnny Guitar. GAL OR: In a Lonely Place. Matinee: Jalsen Story. AMPHITHEATRE: Prince of Players. ORAH: Vendi, 2nd week. ARMON: Man in the White Suit. ORLY: "Les Vacances de M. Hulot." EN DOR: Road to Bali. ORION: The Gipsy Queen, 3rd week. AYSMON: The Violins Mrs.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Hanne's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4130. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel. Dinner will be served on the terrace.

★ Exhibitions: —
Tesea Rakosh; sketches and sculptures; Israel Touring Club, Talbieh; 11-1, 5-7, until July 30. "Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition of the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, 10-1, 4-6. Department of Antiquities special exhibition; Excavations of a Canaanite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVIth centuries B.C.E.), 22 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, Open 9-1, 4-6.
1) Paintings by Laura Pados. 2) Gallery of portraits of famous Jews. 3) French Paintings and Sculptures of the XIXth and XXth Centuries from the Collection of the Museum. 4) Exhibition of the Month: A Bathing Woman, by Jacques Lipchitz from the Ayala and Sam Zacks collection, Bezalel Museum, 9-1, 2-6. Exhibition of works by Rural Israeli Artists, Artists House, 10-1, 4-7.

★ Play-Reading: —
"The Seven Year Itch," three-act romantic comedy by George Axelrod; U.S.I.S. Play-Reading Group at American Consulate-General Reading Room, Mamilah Road, Jerusalem, 8.30 p.m.

★ Meetings: —
Music Circle of the Bezet Club with the participation of Paul Ben-Haim, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 8.30 p.m.

★ Entertainment —
Israel Folklore, film and music, followed by group dancing, Assoc. of Americans and Canadians in Israel; Beit Hahalutzot, Rehavia, 8.30 p.m.

★ Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Santa, 10 a.m.

★ Film Show: —
Karen Haywood, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions: —
1) Brazilian Architecture, 2) Paintings by M. Avidel, 3. Brenner, 4. Lamm and Melita Schiffer, 10-1, 4-7.

Stage Dances by the Swiss Artist, Theo Otto, Ensemble Hall of the New Chamber Theatre, 4 Rehov Nahmani.

★ Theatres: —
Habimah, "The Tea House of The August Moon", Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
Ohel, "They Knew What They Wanted".
Ohel's "Pamateam" in "Hasamba and the Abandoned Children," Ohel, 4 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "The Good Soul of Szechuan," Magnes Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "As You Like It", New Cameri Hall, 8.30 p.m.

★ Entertainment: —
Cocktail Bar, nightly programme.

AGGADIA BEACH

★ Entertainment: —
Dine at the Acadia Grand Hotel —Dancing daily at 8 and 9 p.m. on Israel's most beautiful terrace.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: —
Memorial exhibition of the Architect and Artist Leopold Krakauer; Town and Country plans and drawings, Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7. Conducted Tour by Dr. F. Schiff, 6 p.m. Fortnightly exhibit: Oil Painting by Miss Ilin.

HOLON

★ Restaurant: —
Savoy — Delicious Dinner.

KIRYAT HAIM

★ Theatre: —
Habimah, "King Lear," 8.30 p.m.

BEERSHEBA

★ Theatre: —
Yiddish Comedie Theatre, Dina Halperin in "Die Kleshumakherin" (The Witch), 8.45 p.m.

Hadera Projects Large Scale Public Works to Develop Town

At the final session of the Hadera Town Council last week, the Mayor, Mr. Y. Viderker, reported on the commencement by the Government and other authorities of large-scale public works, destined to bring in their wake a new wave of development to the town.

The Department of Public Works is shortly to begin the paving of the Natanya-Hadera highway and the approach road to the West Hadera railway station. A waiting room will be built in the station modelled after the one in Natanya. Near the East Hadera station, in the vicinity of Kibbutz Gan Shmuel, the Yakhin Hekal Company has started work on several packing houses for citrus, and Eshel has begun a garage to serve the whole district.

Negotiations with the Government Property Division have been completed on the establishment of a post office in the centre of town, and construction is to begin in the near future. An old folks' home, begun some years ago by B'nei B'rith but never finished, is to be set up with a $50,000 contribution donated by an American-Jewish philanthropist, who stipulated that the institution remain under the sole jurisdiction of the Municipality without any partisan or political interference.

The successful conclusion of the negotiations for the setting up of a Government District Hospital was announced by the Mayor, who also reported the authorisation of an IL50,000 development loan for the 1955-56 fiscal year. The loan will be used to extend the water supply and sewerage systems, and for road-building.

During 1954-55, the main water line to Beit Eliezer was replaced with twelve-inch pipes. Electric current was brought to the Heftzi Bah wells, solving the water supply problem in outlying areas. Road paving was carried out at a cost of IL78,000; public gardens were planted and schools built.

THE DRIVERS of four road-painting machines, that were travelling along Tel Aviv streets and stencilling rows of the letter 'Taadi' on the asphalt, were detained last week by police and released on bail.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2811. Ehtehia, Geula cor. Yeshayahu, 24352.
TEL AVIV: Tabatchnik, 17 Allenby, 24556; Gruenberg, 46 King George, 26308, Beitdlat, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Nordau, 182 Ben Yehuda, 23578. Hagassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67694. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov 4.
RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik.
RAMAT YITZHAK: Hatichon, 56 Hatichon, HOLON: Tikva, Eliav Struma.
HAIFA: Persner, 37 Pevsner, 4078. Shenpeon, Hahanikim cor. Jaffa, 4624.
KIRYAT BIALIK: Sevulun. SAFAD Ha'ari, NAHARIYA: Morcas.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. S. Groenwald, 23 Bin Nun, 62068.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shalom, 1 Syrkin, 82661. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 34 Sokolow, 26362. Dr. I. Griffel, 6 Ben Yehuda, 22466.
HAIFA: Dr. Bilski, 7 Rehov, 2199. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Rehov Hen, 67417.

Baseball Results

(Played 20.7.55): AMERICAN LEAGUE: Washington Senators 6, Cleveland Indians 4; Baltimore Orioles 6, Detroit Tigers 3; Chicago White Sox 8, N.Y. Yankees 6; Boston Red Sox 6, Kansas City 0. NATIONAL LEAGUE: St. Louis Cardinals 9, N.Y. Giants 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 4, Milwaukee Braves 3; Brooklyn Dodgers 10, Chicago Cubs 1 (1st game); Chicago 5, Brooklyn 3 (second game).

(Played 21.7.55): NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Giants 6, St. Louis Cardinals 5; Brooklyn Dodgers 4, Chicago Cubs 1; Milwaukee Braves 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 3. AMERICAN LEAGUE: Cleveland Indians 4, Washington Senators 3; (10 innings) Detroit Tigers 1, Baltimore Orioles 0; Chicago White Sox 9, N.Y. Yankees 8; Boston Red Sox 4, Kansas City 3.

(Played 23.7.55): AMERICAN LEAGUE: Detroit Tigers 10, Washington Senators 4 (1st game), Cleveland Indians 3, Baltimore Orioles 2; Kansas City 8, N.Y. Yankees 7 (11 innings); Boston Red Sox 9, Chicago White Sox 7; Washington v. Detroit (second game), postponed because of rain. NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh Pirates 10, Chicago Cubs 2; Philadelphia Phillies 7, St. Louis Cardinals 2; N.Y. Giants 2, Cincinnati Reds 0; Milwaukee Braves 11, Brooklyn Dodgers 6.

AUSTRALIA, CANADA IN DAVIS CUP ZONE FINAL

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — Australia and Canada yesterday reached the American Zone final of the Davis Cup. Australia gained a winning 3-0 lead over Brazil at Louisville, Kentucky, Lew Hoad and Rex Hartwig beating Bob Falkenburg and Ronald Moreiro, 6-2 6-4 6-1 in doubles. Canada also took a winning 3-0 lead over the West Indies at Montreal, when Don Fontana and Bob Bedard beat Ian McDonald and Frank Mettrille, 12-10, 6-3, 9-4, 6-4.

S. Africa 317 Ahead In Third Day's Play Batting

At the close of play on the third day of the Test at Leeds on Saturday, South Africa was 317 runs ahead of England with five second innings wickets in hand. Scoreboard: South Africa, 171 and 337 for five; England, 191.

Loader, four for 52, and Bailey, three for 35, were mainly responsible for the tourists' low innings score, but Heine and Tayfield, both with four for 70, limited England to a 20-run lead in its reply. South Africa's McGlew and Goddard gave the tourists a good start in their second knock, taking the score to 107 for none at the close Friday. The two continued Saturday morning and were only separated when Goddard went at 74, after the two had added 176 for the first wicket.

South Africa batted gaily on. McGlew went to a fine catch by May with 133, and Keith 73. After tea, Wardle changed the face of the game with a fine spell of bowling which gave him three South African wickets. His after-tea figures were: 18 overs, 9 maidens, three wickets, 45 runs, with his second innings analysis, so far, 43, 18, 4, 68. Statham has taken the other wicket at a cost of 93 runs.

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HAIFA MUNICIPALITY
SANITATION DEPARTMENT
Notice to Haifa Public
Beginning July 19, 1955, the Haifa Public is requested to address any complaints and information concerning the supply of water and sewage service to:
The Municipal Offices, 20 Rehov Herzliya. Tel. 2741 between 7 a.m. and midnight, and to: The Sewage Pumping Station, Hasizmaut Road. Tel. 2955 from midnight to 7 a.m. (in emergencies).
Complaints may also be lodged with the Municipal Inspector at the Townhall entrance.
SANITATION ENGINEER

Sewage in the Dan District
Tender No. 4
We lay numerous pipes of a circumference of 150 to 160 cms. over a stretch of 1,500 metres from the site of the proposed pumping station near the Reading Power Station as far as the junction of the Yarkon and Ayalon rivers.
The District Sewage Committee for the Dan area announces a competition for contractors for the following work:
to lay drains in an open excavation of a circumference of 150 to 160 cms. along a stretch of 1,500 metres and other works requisite for the first stage of the Yarkon scheme.
Details, technical description and plans can be obtained against a deposit of IL30, which will be returned when the tender is submitted, starting from July 27, 1955, at the office of the Mekorot Water Company Ltd., Room 280, 11 Rehov Hanegev, Tel Aviv.
The tenders must be submitted in a sealed double envelope and marked "Ma'arat Hasurkan, Part One." The envelopes must be placed in the tender box of the Mekorot Water Company Ltd., Room 280, 11 Rehov Hanegev, Tel Aviv, until August 15, 1955.
The contractor must implant the sum of IL5,000 in cash or a bank guarantee to be approved by the Chairman of the District Sewage Committee, Dan Area, for a three month period, otherwise his offer will not be valid.
The District Canalisation Committee, Dan Area, has the right not to carry out the whole work but only part of it, and is not committed to accept the lowest or any tender.
July 20, 1955 S. SHOSHANI
Chairman of the District Canalisation Committee Dan Area

יזמן חברידות
לכפר
PETAH TIKVA REGION
The seat of the Elections Committee for the Third Knesset for the Petah Tikva Region will be in the "Hasipor Hahebula" Cafe, Rehov Rothschild. Tel. 346, Petah Tikva.
NATANYA REGION
The address of the Elections Committee for the Third Knesset is: Beit Hahalutzot, McDonald Street, Tel. 264, Natanya.

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P.O.B. 67, Tel Aviv

In the Magistrate's Court of Haifa
File No. 859/55
SUMMONS
To Elimelech Oesterreicher, place of residence unknown.
Whereas Dr. Michael Weiner and 43 others (the plaintiffs), through their advocate Dr. Yona Engel of 14 Rehov Herzl, Haifa, have instituted an action against you for the partition of Parcel No. 19, Block 17158, of Jaffa, upon the claim set out in the statement of claim a copy of which is being kept for you in the file of this Court, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court to answer the said claim on the day of September 20, 1955, and also within 20 days of the insertion of this summons to file in the Registry of this Court a written defence to the said claim with copies thereof upon the plaintiffs.
Take notice that in default of your doing so, the plaintiffs may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your absence.
(—) Y. Hershovitz, Chief Clerk.
July 19, 1955.

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
(522, 249, 33.3 & 49.9 M.):

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.00, 8.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 1.15 & 6.30 p.m.

6.02 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 Concert Hall: Antiche Danze ed Arie (Respighi), Fantasia Fugatas (Paderewski), Variations & Fugue on theme of Purcell (Britten). 1.45 Light Notes (R). 6.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Oriental Music (R). 4.15 Siesta (R). 4.40 Vocal Recital: Celina Alfandari: Arias & Songs by Haydn, Mozart, Weber, Dupuoy, Paul Ben-Haim, Dan Arenowitz. 5.00 Ba'ohaley Torah. 5.15 Child's Corner. 5.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Folklore. 7.02 Piano Concerto in A-minor (Schumann) Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: Hanan Schlesinger. Soloist Paul Blastgrger & Rivon Mishori. Prayer: Night (Bloch) Concerto for Violin & Orchestra (Hanoar Ahori). 7.30 (On the Energy of the Sun. 7.50 On the Zimriah. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.45 Talk about the Elections. 9.00 Captain Up. 9.40 Light Music. 10.00 Jewish Suite (Bloch). 10.30 Musical Bagatelle. 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 468, 215, 246, 48.9 & 33.3 M.
English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m.
French News: 8.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.3, 34.9 407 & 468 M.): 6.15 p.m. Programmes for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Advanced Hebrew. 8.15 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL HOR LAGOLA (32.3 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 p.m. The Parties. 6.50 Yiddish. Programme. 7.05 News. 7.15 Close Down. 12.00 p.m. News. 12.10 Newsreel. 12.30 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 215, 246 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Fantasy. 7.00 Requests (Hebrew Songs). 7.30 Among the Flags. 8.00 Zahal's Orchestra. 8.30 News. 8.45 Concert. 10.00 Close Down.

HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.95, 31.15, M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, News Talk. Echoes from the World.

BAR
after midnight
THE DAN BAND

Igud Olami Shel Hamizrahi
MIZRAHI WORLD UNION
All delegates to the Igud Haolami Shel Hamizrahi Conference are requested to contact the Tel Aviv office, 48 Rehov Lilienblum, no later than Wednesday, of this week, so that proper registration and credentials will be prepared.

BUILDING WITH URANIUM

By J. BRONOWSKI

URANIUM is not a scarce metal. It is found in many rocks, shales and sands, at a concentration of a few parts in a million. For example, there may be 50 parts of uranium in a million parts of granite. This is enough to make a ton of granite contain more energy than a ton of coal.

At this concentration, however, 50 grammes of uranium in a ton of granite, it does not pay to mine and then refine uranium. Where rocks are to be mined for uranium alone, in the romantic new fields — Great Bear Lake, Beaver Lodge and Blind River in Canada, Radium Hill and Rum Jungle in Australia — the grade is usually better than a kilo per ton. But it is plain that there is a great reservoir of energy in the earth's crust: how much depends simply on how much we are willing to pay for it.

If we can pay a good price, say between £25 and £50 for a lb. of metal, then there are at least 25 million tons of uranium and a million tons of thorium to be recovered from medium-grade ores in the world. All the electricity now used in Britain in a year could in theory be made (in breeder piles) from less than 50 tons of uranium, which at this price would cost less than £5 million. Uranium and thorium are not scarce; they have been so in the past only because there has been nothing to do with them except to colour ceramics and to make gas mantles.

At the conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva next month, all nations will be asked to state afresh what uranium and thorium ores they have. The finds of the past ten years have put the surveys of the past quite out of date, and the conference will give us a new picture of the whereabouts and the grades of the world's resources.

The main uranium fields that we know now are in Canada, in Colorado and Utah, in the Belgian Congo and Southern Africa, in Australia, in Czechoslovakia and in Turkistan. There are also fields of sands rich in thorium in Brazil and in India. On this evidence, we see, Western countries command more atomic material than Eastern countries — as Russia demonstrated when she hastened to occupy Czechoslovakia. The weight of the world's atomic resources seems to lie with the haves and not the have-nots. But this may be an illusion, fostered by secrecy or by intensive prospecting on our own doorstep.

Eastern Uranium

Certainly the Eastern countries have put a great effort into developing an Asian centre of atomic energy. We know that rich uranium ores have been found in the high mountains of Turkistan, where Russia, Kashmir, Tibet and China, meet. This field stretches from Russia into China, and atomic piles and industries have been set up jointly on the Chinese side, in the province of Sinkiang. The occupation of Tibet has formed a screen for this region, and the two new roads which have been driven from Eastern China through Tibet give access to it.

In the West, the world's largest accessible deposits of uranium were found in the oddest way in 1946, on the waste tips of the goldfields of the Rand. Gold in South Africa turns out to be associated with uranium, and the dumps at the gold mines are therefore full of uranium which was unregarded when it was mined. The dumps are not rich in parts of uranium per million, but they contain a rich total, the

ANOTHER CO-EXISTENCE PROBLEM

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uranium lies where it can be reached, and its mining has been paid for long ago in gold. More than 20 mines are working or about to work uranium, either from surface waste or in new gold-mining; and South Africa has built in five years a whole industry to make such things as sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide to extract uranium from the ore.

This growth of industry in Southern Africa, all the way from the Congo through Rhodesia to the Rand, shows us the problems of atomic energy compactly. There is first the political problem. Africa south of the Equator is now a continent rich in resources, whose economy is growing from day to day. Yet the distrust of white and dark men is most bitter here, and the dark men, the have-nots, can feel the wealth under their feet. The policy of race oppression in South Africa would be both wrong and foolish anywhere; in this setting it conjures with disaster.

New Lead in Industry

The second moral that we can draw is that atomic energy may have its greatest force precisely in such partly developed countries, where industry is already at work and growing. An agricultural country, such as India, finds it harder to make a start; and a highly industrialized country like the United States has perhaps too many vested interests in the classical forms of power. For this reason the industrial lead may well pass before the end of the century to those new countries which have an expanding industry and have their own uranium or thorium: to Southern Africa, to Canada, to Brazil, and to Australia.

There is a third lesson, common to Southern Africa and to Sinkiang. In both places, uranium is found in regions which are also rich in other metals. To extract and refine these metals — copper, zinc, lead, tin, nickel, chromium — needs a great deal of power; the Copper Belt in Northern Rhodesia now brings its coal from 1000 kilometres away. The atomic pile can within a few years produce this power at the mine itself, in isolated places far from water and coal, and in amounts so large that metals can be made pure on the spot by electric methods. Thus the atomic pile may have its most revolutionary use in the great mountainous mining districts, and make them the hubs of future industry.

The fourth moral is, however, that no country which is only partly industrialized can command by itself the skilled effort to build up an atomic industry. It simply does not have the industrial capacity in high accuracy chemical and metallurgical processes which is needed. We may make grand computations of uranium requirements and resources, but to clothe them in the aluminium containers, the sodium and potassium heat exchangers, and the cadmium control rods that make a pile work, to enrich uranium and extract plutonium, and to dilute the less deadly and safely store the more deadly radioactive wastes — all this calls for a new industrial revolution which has barely begun.

When James Watt, about 1760, wanted to build his more powerful steam-engine, he had to demand a new standard of accuracy: the tolerance between the piston and the barrel must not exceed the thickness of a sixpence. He searched Britain for workmanship as good as this, and had to settle in Birmingham to find it. Within a few decades his first demand created a new engineering industry of high precision.

Today, nuclear engineering is making demands in metallurgy and chemistry which are equally unheard of. In order to keep a high and steady flow of neutrons in the pile, it is necessary to cut down impurities such as boron, which happens to capture them, to less than one part in a million. (Indeed, the German failure to develop an atomic bomb may be traced to their unwitting failure to achieve this purity in graphite, and to their consequent miscalculation of what neutron chain reactions are possible). Moreover, it becomes necessary to find chemical methods to separate elements as similar as uranium and plutonium, and physical methods to separate their isotopes.

This is the heart of the new industrial revolution: to extend to the industrial scale the most refined methods of chemical and metallurgical purification, measured in parts in a million, which hitherto have been the painstaking monopoly of the best research laboratories.

Russia is doing this for China in Sinkiang, and Britain has offered to do so for Australia. It is a new export of skill in light engineering, in which Britain (which now has four industrial groups seeking atomic world markets) holds the lead. Mr. Gordon Dean, former chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, has complained that America has lost this lead because she has let herself be frightened into excessive secrecy: even the two industrial piles which she is already building are on the secret list. This is the mistake which England made in the Middle Ages when she surrounded her great industry then, the weaving of woollen cloth, by a secrecy which at last helped only to stifle it.

Measured in Millions

Geneva will therefore be more than a conference, a shop-window of atomic technology; and the gifts of free uranium which are being offered are, like other free samples, perhaps not as disinterested as they seem. Great Britain already has the world's largest export industry in radioactive isotopes. But the value of isotopes is measured only in a few hundred thousand pounds a year; equipment for atomic power is measured in millions. It costs about £15m. to build a complete atomic power station, and these power stations can therefore become a major export for industrial nations.

(This is the second of two articles on "Atoms for Peace." The first appeared on July 22.)

Election Day a Relief To Tired Campaigners

By SARA SHAPIRO

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — For nearly 100,000 people the end of the election period on Tuesday will come as a personal relief, no matter what the final result will be. They are those who had been actively engaged, in some way or another, in influencing other peoples' votes. It is estimated that at least half of them put in the equivalent of a day's work, and many had done much more either as paid or as volunteer canvassers, drivers, writers and speakers.

Speculative estimates set the cost of the campaign between IL15m. and IL30m. All parties must have heavily mortgaged their future funds thus precluding the possibility of a new elections being run within a few months, although such elections have been forecast by several speakers who intimated that they might be necessary if no stable coalition is found in the Third Knesset.

This time the electioneering technique presented few surprises, unless some truth is found to underlie allegations that the bombs placed at General Zionist meetings and on Mr. Rokach's doorsteps have been part of a political campaign. The smear campaign, which invariably mars election periods, was somewhat curbed by the early intervention of the Journalists Association in Tel Aviv, under whose auspices a "goodwill committee" of major parties' electioneering whips was established three weeks ago.

Pamphlets, cinema shorts and speeches were the main weapons in the campaign. "Personal letters" to the citizen were profusely sent by many party chiefs — Mr. M. Begin, of Herut, directed many to addresses of probable General Zionist and Ahdut Ha'Avoda supporters. Mr. Y. Serlin, former Minister of Health, addressed one to members of liberal professions, as did Mr. P. Rosen, the Minister of Justice. Some owners of telephones were honoured by calls "in the name of Mrs. Golda Myerson" or "in the name of Mr. Israel Rokach." On Saturday the General Zionists floated in the air several gray shining baloons adorned with the letter "Zadi."

Both Mapai and the General Zionists had formed "electioneering convoys," consisting of several lorries which constituted open-air speakers' platforms and stages, and a portable cinema apparatus. A "convoy" would arrive into a settlement, form a sort of "entertainment centre," show films, dances, popular songsters, and feature a speaker. Some of the most remote villages have thus been "artistically" entertained.

Mapam and the General Zionists compete in painting "mem's" and "zadi's" in white on main roads. Lately, some "alef's" have also been seen. The road-marking required double skill: the know-how in painting the letters quickly and in dodging the police. Most of the work of this kind, as well as wall plastering, is done by night by youngsters.

A special kind of "war" was who think it is "fun."

noticeable among the religious parties. It consisted of endeavours to secure the support of well-known and respected Rabbis. "Hatzofe," the Hapoel Hamizrahi paper, published daily the names of learned men who pronounced their suport for the "National Religious Front" and those who denied their support to the Aguda lists.

Taking the amount of energy wasted in the elections, one could expect worse treatment of the citizen. In spite of the elections, one could still get one's laundry back without any political message inserted. The show windows were remarkably clean. Fewer posters were pasted on walls in unauthorized places than ever before. Road signs have been left intact. Parties seemed to believe more in personal contact and canvassing than on general publicity stunts. They acted on the presumption that the elector knows already for whom he is going to vote, and that if there is any chance of influencing him it would be by personal contact.

However, no party believed it possible to forgo the time-honoured device of arranging "mass meetings." In the past four weeks, the average was a thousand meetings a day on Fridays and Saturday, more than half that number on weekdays. Yesterday, over 2,000 meetings were arranged.

M.V. YEHUDA: A REPARATIONS SHIP

Chapter 1

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

AT five o'clock on the afternoon of February 15, 1955, the stern cables of the m/v Yehuda were slipped off the mooring blocks of the Bremen cargo jetty and so, without ceremony or speeches, the third of 12 ships, ordered by the Zim Navigation Company from German shipyards under the terms of the Reparations Agreement set out on her maiden voyage. A pale northern sun stood low in the murky sky and a dry cold crackled on the long jetties and on the decks of the foreign ships that stood chained to the shore waiting for the huge winches to fill their bellies with cargo. In eleven days the Yehuda had loaded 6,382 tons of reparations goods for Israel.

On the port side of the bridge stood the Old Man, Benno Berkowitz, a young man of 34, stocky, clean-shaven, in a captain's cap with gold braid along the brim and a short khaki jacket, looking toward the stern as it slipped slowly away from the jetty. He gave a casual salute to the agent who stood on the shore and shouted "*Auf Wiedersehen.*" The agent waved a cartoon of American cigarettes and called back "*Gute Reise, gute Reise.*" The German pilot, a toothless old man whose wrinkled face was burned by the northern wind, came out of the wheelhouse and set his small eagle eyes on the prow that was tied on one side to the jetty and on the other to a waiting tug. A cold north-westerly breeze was blowing.

English and German

"Le'go everything fore," said the captain in English with an inflection that somehow expressed relief. Walter Michaelis, the third mate, who was standing inside the wheelhouse wearing a duffle coat and a blue turtle-neck sweater, picked up the telephone pipe and repeated the command in almost the same tone of voice. Immediately over the loudspeaker came the sound of work, steps on the iron fore-deck, and the voice of the first mate, Aaron Stark, confirmed the order by repeating it. The steel mooring cables, the last contact with the solid shore, were dropped and hauled in.

"*Ganz langsam,*" shouted the pilot toward the tug as he turned up the collar of his blue coat. The Yehuda's prow veered to the right, and slowly and silently she passed alongside an English ship that was tied ahead of her. Here and there sailors' faces appeared in the portholes of the foreign ships on both sides of the channel, and some officers who were leaning on the railing of a bridge waved a farewell which could have been addressed to the old pilot, to the captain, or to the bright new ship herself with her blue-grey hull, her ochre yellow masts and derricks and her stark white accommodations and bridge. The flag of the Israel merchant fleet hung limply on the stern mast; on the main mast the German flag was still flying.

"Dead slow ahead," said the pilot without shifting his glance, and the third mate quickly repeated the command and moved the telegraph handle with a buzz from Stand By to Dead Slow Ahead. With the suddenness of a locomotive trying to escape from the station and with a tremendous throbbing that rattled the door of the wheelhouse, the ship's engines began to churn and slowly to turn the screw in the water. "Midship," said the pilot, and a young sailor who was standing behind the wheel repeated the order and turned the wheel until the arrow in front of him pointed to the middle of the scale.

When the ship left the channel and entered the Vesser River which leads to the North Sea, the pilot blew a series of short blasts on the ship's horn and the tug let go the cable which was quickly collected by the sailors who stood on the foredeck. "Slow ahead," he said.

"Slow ahead," repeated the third mate, transmitting the command to the engine room with the telegraph handle.

Silence About 1936

The captain entered the wheelhouse and stood with his legs apart next to the pilot. They were both looking straight ahead. They exchanged a few sentences in German and the pilot was surprised to hear that the captain spoke so well. He told him that he had been born in Bremmerhaven, a big port 60 kilometres from Bremen, and that his uncle had been a captain in this region for many years. The pilot knew the uncle and said that he had often guided his ship in and out of port. When he heard that the Berkowitz family had to leave Germany in 1936, he became silent. The captain too stopped speaking. They stood near each other but silent and apart. They looked out at the snow-covered fields on both sides of the river, at the trees that stood like black skeletons against the darkening sky, at the smoking chimneys of the factories and the ship beneath them.

From here, from the height of the bridge, the ship didn't seem at all fresh and new. There was nothing about her to indicate a maiden voyage. Her decks were covered with a frozen surface of trampled snow. The stiff frozen green canvases were not yet stretched over the hatches, and the derrick wires swung sloppily near the masts. The swarms of workers who had passed over her during the 11 days she had stood in port had left their careless marks on her.

"Half speed ahead," said the pilot.

The third mate moved the telegraph handle and a piercing alarm rang in the engine room. Second Engineer Dittesdorf, who was wearing khaki overalls and a beret whose original colour was hard to identify, leaped toward the control post and stopped the alarm by moving the arrow handle toward the new command. With both hands he gripped the metal wheel beneath the board of electric clocks and turned it slowly until the indicator showed that the engine was provided with 48 per cent fuel. The centre clock showed 75 revolutions per minute. The fifth engineer, a short dark-haired young man, wrote down in the log the exact time the new command had been received just as the third mate had done when the command was sent. The main diesel engine, which stood like a great pyramid in the centre of the engine room, was pulsating with the rhythm of a huge heart and two of the four generators on both sides raised a terrific noise like several tractors in a closed garage. Dittesdorf gestured to the oiler to sweep up the iron walk near the command post and to the fifth engineer to fill out a complicated-looking entry book. Here in the bowels of the ship, when the engines talk, human voices are silenced. The men move like silent shadows from clock to clock, their eyes wide open and their senses alert. In this holocaust of noise they can identify with closed eyes the ticking of the clocks, the buzzing of the oil separator, the chugging of the air compressor and the tiniest new noise that is added to the ear-splitting din will wake them from the deepest sleep. Dittesdorf glanced at the only one of the clocks that showed simply the time of day, then tapped the fifth engineer on the shoulder and began spooning air into his mouth. The fifth engineer waved his hand and started for the steep iron stairs.

The crew's long narrow mess hall was filled with sailors who were sitting on padded benches eating and talking in loud voices. Some of them were already washed, shaved and wearing clean clothes, and some were still in their working clothes, their hands washed only up to their cuffs. A friendly warmth floated over the tables with the loud voices and laughter. The soup bowls were steaming and the cigarette smoke wavered from the throbbing of the engines below.

Sailors' Talk

The sailors spoke about their pay, about their officers and about the customs officials in Haifa Port. None of them said a good word for their new home, perhaps because they seemed to see the ship more as a train that would take them back and forth between Israel and the great ports of the world. They spoke of other things too. They talked in merry playful tones of the beautiful girls in Bremen. Some names were thrown about and everyone seemed to know them. They spoke about girls as all sailors do: with smiles of male pride, without regrets, without the bad taste of gossip, sometimes in crude language that tried to hide softer feelings.

The deck and engine officers were having their supper at two round tables in the spacious officers' mess. Here too there was talk about pay and beautiful women and the need for more of both. The percentage of their pay which Israel seamen get in foreign currency didn't seem to be enough, and, as the third mate put it with a small smile, "All we want is 75 per cent of our pay in foreign currency and the rest in dollars." Most of the officers seemed to like their new ship, and they didn't pay much attention to the small complaints of the crew. The Second Mate, Ya'acov Finkelstein, remembered his days as a second-class seaman on the Atid and Amal, when four of them used to sleep in one tiny cabin, when rats had jumped from bed to bed and his greatest dream had been to become an able-bodied seaman. "We used to work until we fell off our feet, and we kept our mouths shut," he said. "Once ships were built of wood and sailors of iron. Today the ships are made of iron and the sailors of wood. They never seem to be satisfied. When a sailor today pulls the chain in the toilet of a new ship he wants the water that comes down to be hot. Nothing less."

The engine officers at the next table were comparing diesels with steam engines. Head-headed Arie, the third engineer, tried again to pull the leg of the German testing engineer, a representative of the M.A.N. Company who had manufactured the ship's machinery and was accompanying the ship as far as Dover. He said that the Yehuda was going to bypass Dover and take him straight to Haifa, and that in Haifa the minute they heard he was German, they would put him in quarantine. The engineer laughed and said he would swim to Dover if necessary.

There was a lot of work waiting for the officers after supper. The ship was new and it was its first night at sea. The third mate went to the bridge, the second, who was to relieve him at midnight, went to sleep and the chief purser closed himself up in his cabin to total up the supplies he had received and the foreign currency he had paid the crew in Germany. The Norwegian Chief Engineer, Leif Askeland, sat down at the large writing table in his cabin to examine the engine's plans, occasionally chasing down his beer with some French brandy.

The captain, who had had supper in his day room, was filling the ship's papers — certificates for the riveting and welding, navigation lights and instruments, lifeboats, cables, chains and ropes, wheel and derricks, registration, load line, radio, health, fire extinguishers, etc. He cabled the first mate who was in his cabin, going over the cargo lists, and asked him the exact tonnage of cargo for Tel Aviv and Haifa. He then summoned the wireless operator, and handed him a note on which was written, "Left 5:00 15/2/55. Approximate arrival February 27. Haifa cargo 3180 tons. Tel Aviv 3281. The Master." The first mate reported on the quantities of fuel, lubricating oil, drinking water and ballast water. He said that eight hands would work until midnight to make the deck sea clear.

The barometer on the bridge began falling, but as long as the ship was in the river she continued sailing steadily. At 11 o'clock the German pilot climbed down the Jacob's ladder into the boat that was waiting for him, and for the first time the Yehuda was under the full and absolute command of her master. Until long past midnight the sailors worked in the holds securing the tractors and single crates with ropes. The crates that were left outside on the number four hatch were also tied down, but the work was not finished. Before leaving the bridge, Captain Berkowitz jotted down in the night order book the following: "Pass all route buoys to starboard. (Part of the North Sea is still mined and ships pass through cleared routes.) Note down exact time of passing each buoy. If in doubt, don't hesitate to wake me."

Roll of the Sea

Once out of the river, the ship began to roll slowly. First the straight rows of cups in the pantries began to sway on their hooks. Then a book fell off a table and ashtrays began to slide. By daybreak the ship was rolling from side to side like a hopeless drunk. The coffee slopped out of the cups, chairs tipped over, books lay on the floor, the pencils on the map table rolled from side to side and the cooks in the galley were swearing.

What the sailors hadn't managed to clear off the decks, the sea accomplished for them. Wave after wave swept the afterdeck and washed off the bits of wood rags and packing paper. One wave, which came down with tremendous force on number four hatch, broke a crate and swept the contents away. The first mate, who had been up on his feet since six, ordered the third mate on the bridge to change course and go at half speed against the sea so that the crew could secure the crates on the hatch once more. They stood there in their oilskins, pulling together at the ropes and getting a salty bath each time the ship hit a wave. The first and second mate worked with them, and after two hours the crates were tied up, the loose ropes coiled and tied to the mast, two huge canvases that had been softened by the sea were folded and stowed away in the mast holders and the wires and chains were collected and taken into the stores. Two metal barrels were tied to the railing and canvases were stretched over the hatches and wedged around with hammers. One of the sailors was thrown against the railing by a wave and limped off painfully toward the kitchen.

The work was almost finished when the captain appeared on the bridge like a bear and, without even glancing at the compass, turned to the third mate and said in a stern voice, "What happened here? Where are you going?" When he heard about the crates he growled something to himself and went out to the open bridge. "Eh, Chief!" he howled at the first mate, who was working with the sailors on the fore deck. "Finish this nonsense. We are getting back on course."

Anger or Love

Fifteen minutes later, when the first and second mates came up on the bridge, their faces red from the cold wind, their clothes sopping wet, the ship came back to its previous course and again began rolling crazily from side to side. The sailors filed in to warm up in the dining room, to have a cup of coffee and a cigarette. "Never felt rolling like that in my life," said one of the sailors as he tried to keep his coffee from spilling. "It's not a ship, it's a bloody submarine. Look at the fishes peeking in the portholes." The sea was washing constantly over the portholes and every now and then when the ship mounted a huge wave and came down into the next one, splashes of water reached the windows of the bridge. In the wheelhouse the three mates stood silently their legs apart, next to the captain. They were all looking at their new ship that from now on would be, for better or for worse, their home 24 hours a day. Many seas and many days would pass over them and their ship before they would come to know all her caprices, all her weaknesses and her virtues. Their faces were stern as the face of the sea and for the moment it was impossible to tell whether the sea was receiving her new rider with rebellious anger or stormy love.

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A VISIT TO MRS. LOT

By NAOMI SHEPHERD

I COULDN'T understand why the Swiss evangelist wanted to go to Sdom. It might have been the potash plant that he was yearning to see, or the salt caves, but I suspected some more secret interest in the petrified valley hundreds of feet below the sea. No one had arranged for this extra journey of his, for the official welcomers in Beersheba were shy of Dr. Glock; he had already proved himself a scourge in Galilee where his habit was to stay on border settlements and take twilight strolls over the frontier, explaining to his rescuers that the past had no demarcation lines.

Dr. Glock represented an American religious publication, but he was not particularly fastidious about the past. He simply chipped bits off any part of it that he could discover. In fact, near Ashkelon he had loaded the pockets of his sheantung tropical suit with fragments of a Byzantine church unearthed by bulldozers doing a road. His learning was patchy, and when interrogated, as he was by a severely intelligent middle-European lady in Beersheba, on his knowledge of the Nahatpana, he was found lacking — not worth providing with a valuable escort.

We sat in the centre of the town in the pounding midday heat, waiting for the ordinary bus which came from Tel Aviv, taking workers back to the potash plant after a brief leave. Cars rolled by taking Government officials to see Ben-Gurion in the south, and other cars and jeeps taking fairly important persons on tours of whirlwind sympathy through the Negev. Dr. Glock had not been successful in trying to persuade the tourist agency to send a bus for his private use; and everyone in Beersheba was busy organizing immigrant reception, laying pipes for new water schemes.

"They have no patience for the past here," said Dr. Glock gloomily. He had a handkerchief round his head and looked like an impatient pirate as he scanned the horizon for the bus. He spoke of philosophy and complained of a suppurating toe, intermittently. "Before the war I was a Fascist," he confided, "but now I think that the return to Israel is a sign for the whole world, the return to faith." He winced, pulled off one sandal, and looked compassionately at his foot. "Nothing heals in this climate," he said, and then, "Have you read Buber?"

The bus, loaded with men and sacks, and with Dr. Glock hanging like a spider from the roof, stuttered down from the desert hills to the moon valley of the Dead Sea, windless, rainless, and rolled along by the bland and desolate lake. The potash installations stood in formations along the shore, and there was a colony of huts ringed in by wire fences. "Friends of mine used to come here from Jerusalem before the war," said Glock under a workman's arm. "Just for the day, to swim. Its warm, isn't it?" he added, trying to mop his face and hang on as the bus veered round a huge tractor coming from the camp; "fifty centigrade in the shade in the summer," said one of the men politely.

We got down with the workers at the camp gates, where another group were waiting to board the bus. "Half an hour," said Dr. Glock, looking round, "I'm thirsty." Someone offered him a mandarin orange from a sack. "They don't keep more than a few hours down here," he said. Dr. Glock refused courteously, but with a cautious smile. "They pick them before they are ripe for the home market," he explained. "Like this, they make me a little acid. Can I have a drink of water?"

The men looked at one another. "There is a tap," said one, "in the cookhouse." After a moment he went off and brought Glock a mug of water, which he sipped and handed back with a little bow. Most of the men had made off through the gates, but one man with an Irish voice stayed and was informative. "Of course," said Dr. Glock, "fertiliser is very important. But doesn't it seem to you impertinent, tampering with nature in a place like this? You will remember its significance." He looked piercingly at the Irishman and waved in the direction of the salt cliffs, stacked in incorrigible shapes, which overhung the road. "Mrs. Lot," he said, indicating one at random. "That's right," said the Irishman; "you go and look at the caves." We went.

At the entrance they gave us all torches, which we had to hold dramatically high above our heads, though the passage was at times so narrow as a catacomb, sometimes widening to a hollow. Suddenly at its end was a funnel reaching to the sky, as high and dimly lit as a church tower, and here I realized that Dr. Glock was no longer with me. I looked in every salt cranny on the way back and inquired at the entrance, but no one had seen him go. A party of Government officials exploring odd corners of their new country were on their way into the caves, and Glock had probably gone unnoticed. I asked where the nearest frontier was to be found. The guard at the cave mouth pointed across the lake to the bald mountains of Jordan. "The water is the frontier."

As I looked back interrogatively at Mrs. Lot, a jagged pillar over the cave mouth, the Government party came blinking out into the light, chattering and unfolding maps. They had a full schedule of factories to see and suggested that I should join them. I felt a little guilty as we went up away from the valley, but I guessed that Dr. Glock had some secret research of his own to do. Nevertheless I was surprised to see him that evening in the soldiers' hostel in Beersheba. He was sitting in the library reading a book entitled "The Chums at Cabin Point," which he had found on the shelves. "I remembered there was just a little time before the bus went," he said. "All truths need verification, and I am not the sort of man who believes sheepishly." He obviously felt what he was saying, for his accent was more noticeable. "It is quite true what they say about the properties of the Dead Sea," said Dr. Glock as he held up a toe for my inspection. "It is completely healed."

(Manchester Guardian)

A Suburb for Skilled Workers: Kiryat Shalom

By GERDA LUFT

IN and around Abu Kabir, one of the most neglected Arab suburbs of pre-war Tel Aviv, the Histadrut put up one of its first skilled workers' suburbs, a housing project where members of long standing could get cheap and good flats. Now, three years after the first tenants entered their flats at Kiryat Shalom, it is perhaps possible to tell from the little town that is growing up here how far such a project is sound and where mistakes have been made.

In the first place, it is questionable whether the site would have been selected for urban settlement today. The soil is first-class citrus land, of which we do not have too much. But the same goes for a large part of Tel Aviv and anyway, Kiryat Shalom is there. Those of its residents who are enthusiastic gardeners profit from the good soil, too.

Planning and Execution

Kiryat Shalom looks entrancing from the air with its well laid-out streets and housing-blocks. If you walk through the area, not much remains of this pleasant bird's eye view: the white blocks, all alike, are somewhat dreary in their box-like outlines. It is true, of course, that the buildings had to be cheap and wholly functional. But as one plan serves thousands of units, it would probably have been possible to draw on the imagination of the best architects for houses that would be pleasing to the eye.

The big hope, here as everywhere, is the planting of gardens and trees along the streets and public squares. But the inhabitants are first of all concerned with the maintenance of their homes and improvements in them. Often the building was faulty, the rain penetrated walls and leaked through roofs; the paint is peeling off, and repairs are not always as speedy as they should be. House-owners compete with one another to do something with the bare standard walls, to put in tiles for kitchen and shower, a bath tub, a bigger terrace; some are already busily adding a third room to the original two, for growing children need some space of their own.

Moving to Better Quarters

Kiryat Shalom is the home of skilled workers. As they have been steadily employed and safeguarded against the results of inflation by the cost-of-living allowance during these past years, some are now looking for better quarters. The flats were relatively cheap, people had to pay IL3,500 down and the mortgage was IL500. What with the improvements that have been made in the meantime, today it is possible to get IL5,000 for a flat and that serves as the beginning of the wherewithal for accommodation in the new suburbs of Tel Aviv. The flats must be returned to the Histadrut and are then sold to members with the necessary seniority.

Kiryat Shalom is three years old, but there is no place where the visitor can get something to eat or a cup of coffee. For a population of 1,700, there are a couple of big cooperative shops and two small ones, and a Hamashbir Latzarkhan store. No private shops or services are allowed, except one lonely kiosk, opened lately by an invalid who needed a living. Artisans who work in town open tiny workshops in their flats, mending shoes or dressing hair, somebody sells vegetables in a shed in his garden and somewhere you can get stationery and newspapers. But these ventures are not legal, the entrepreneurs are likely to be compelled to answer for their offence, not only against the regulations but also against the spirit of a cooperative suburb.

However, the cooperative principle makes sense only if it meets the needs of the members. If a few cooperative stores are to serve the whole population, they must either be distributed widely over the suburb or organized on the principle of the supermarket, so that queues are eliminated. As it is, many who work in Tel Aviv make their purchases there, as can be seen when the bus fills with people laden with baskets.

It is now planned to establish a shopping centre in the big central square at Kiryat Shalom and to add a cinema and some other places of entertainment. These will make the suburb more lively, save frequent trips to town and incidentally provide a number of residents with employment. Whether the cooperative principle will survive in its strict form remains to be seen. Service probably suffers where there is no competition at all.

Broad Landscaping

The best thing about Kiryat Shalom, in addition to its inexpensive homes, are its open spaces. No newer project is likely to have so much room between two-storey houses. The breeze reaches every flat and from each house you can look out far over the plains and up to the Jerusalem foothills. This landscape still needs its frame of trees. Some streets have now been lined with them and ten years hence they will give shade and colour. The small gardens near the houses are sometimes well tended and help to make living pleasant. In other places, even the green hedges provided by the housing company have died for lack of care and water.

Perhaps we are too impatient. Three years is a short time to give a housing project a "settled" appearance. Perhaps more initiative on the part of the residents could hurry things up a bit. As it is, they are dependent on action by the housing company; the local council, too, appears to be taking a long time in exploiting the opportunities of space and location.

10 Years After

Change Found In Country

The writer, Editor of "The Kilsyth Chronicle," Kilsyth (Scotland), was stationed at the Schneller Orphanage in Jerusalem with the Royal Army Pay Corps during the Second World War.

By J. M. DUNCAN

WE sat and sizzled on the steps of Lydda airport. After 10 years, we were revisiting the country where we had served in the British Army for four years.

It was a warm, but unkindly welcome. The *khamseen* might now be the *sharav*, but it was still overpowering, evenlike warm.

Touting taxi drivers in none too gentle manner sought our custom. We resisted their voluble badgering. Our friends would come. The minutes ticked by. Just when it appeared we must capitulate, or melt, Ya'acov arrived followed by Moshe and Reuven. A little confusion regarding time of arrival had arisen. We got used to being sometimes misunderstood and to misunderstand. English-speaking has greatly decreased. English signs are lacking, particularly in connection with buses and trains. And that train really did shake us — it ran to time.

At first acquaintance, there was little change in our old "home," Jerusalem. Beggars entrapped in the shade of the sidewalk. Ugly little stalls still dispensed peculiar smelling (but probably quite tasty — we never had the nerve to try them) mysteries which go by the name of *falafel*. The gallery of readers enjoying free newspapers at the shops was as great as ever. The unlovely patchwork of the billposts still blazed from every wall. Passengers continued their pet game of verbal ping-pong with the harassed drivers of bursting-at-the-seam buses. There was an abundance of khaki-clad figures: shabby, laughing soldiers; trim, clean-cut policemen.

Town and Country

Where were all the changes we had heard so much about? We had to go to the country to get our first real impression of change. There was "our" *kibbutz*. We have long been friends of the *haverim* of Ma'aleh Hahamisha. We have seen this huddle of ramshackle huts on the stone-strewn ridges of the Judean Hills transformed into a paradise of greenery — trees, shrubs, flowers.

Moving around, we have been amazed at the amount of building carried out and still being carried out. We have seen the expansion of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa far beyond their former confines. We have seen Tiberias climb the hills away from the old town. We see Jaffa rising from the rubble of the old city. We wonder at the birth of the new town, Kiryat Shmoneh in Galilee. We admire the ingenuity, the boldness, the enterprise, not to mention sheer hard work, which have sent on the way to success the Hula Valley drainage scheme; the project for bringing Yarkon water to the thirsty Negev. We have been greatly impressed by the rapid expansion of industry.

Long ago, we had heard talk of such matters and dismissed them as pipe dreams; but, as Herzl said: *"Im tirtzu ein zu aggada"* — If you really wish it, it is not a fairy tale.

Haifa Art Notes

A WORTHWHILE innovation at the Haifa Municipal Museum has been the "Fortnightly Exhibit of Israeli Art." It brings a wide variety of artists to public attention and, when it coincides with an exhibition of contemporary foreign art, may help one to compare Israel and non-Israel creativity. A Haifa amateur, Mrs. Ilin, furnishes the present "Fortnightly Exhibit"—"Wheat," an oil painting. Although the subject might have been set in greater repose, the general effect is of a trained, competent artist. H.

THE PROGRESSIVES-TOWARDS VICTORY!

Thousands get on the Progressive Party Band Wagon

MANY thousands of Israel citizens, old and new, have recently joined the ranks of the Progressive Party as a result of the responsible attitude of this party's leadership and their consistent struggle for integrity in the public life of this country.

★

In spite of its rapid expansion, the Progressive Party has succeeded in retaining within its ranks an individual approach to the citizen. Here, the rank and file have full access to the men at the very top. The atmosphere of a "Constituency" reigns within the Progressive party, and every man or woman with a just claim, a good idea or a genuine grievance can reach the party's leaders and have an attentive hearing.

★

Many thousands of citizens fill the assembly halls and outdoor meetings of the Progressive Party these days. They do not come to hear sensational announcements or to listen to brilliant speakers. They come to publicly hear the thoughts and ideas they themselves had expressed in their circle of friends. Many others just come in order to identify themselves with the Progressive party, for which they will vote at the forthcoming elections.

The stream of new adherents has become torrential. Since the Progressive success in the recent Histadrut elections where they grew by 400 per cent.

These newcomers comprise members of the so called middle class who had been disappointed in the sweeping promises of the General Zionists, new immigrants who are tired of constant political pressure in immigrant centres and labour exchanges, men and women in the professions and in responsible public service jobs, who are fed up with the Mapai-inspired non-selective wage system throughout the Civil Service, public institutions the State and Histadrut controlled enterprises. All these citizens see in the Progressive Party a natural ally and the instrument that would help to carry out the principles they stand for.

★

All the opponents of the Progressive Party, who have to admit the Progressives' rapid growth, are trying to explain that this party's membership and following has grown only in the main cities and within the old Yishuv. This is of course incorrect. Progressive party rallies at immigrant centres or in agricultural areas enjoy the same mass attendance and popularity. This applies in the same extent to the English speaking group within the Progressive party, whose well attended meetings are another sign of the Progressives' rapid ascent in this country. The Progressives deserve success and they are heading for Victory in these forthcoming Knesset elections.

THOUSANDS ATTEND PROGRESSIVE RALLIES

The convention of Immigrants from Middle Eastern countries, held last week under the auspices of the Progressive Party at E.O.A. House in Tel Aviv.

You Vote — They Rule:
Mapai — The Rule Of The Party:
General Zionists — The Rule Of The Rich:
The Progressives — The Rule Of Justice and Fairness

AN OPEN LETTER FROM

Mr. Pinhas Rosen

President of the Progressive Party in Israel

To the English speaking citizens of Israel

Dear Friend,

The recent success of the Oved Hazoni in the Histadrut elections, as the only group which succeeded in quadrupling the number of its followers, has attracted considerable interest in English-speaking circles.

What are the reasons and what are the facts behind this development which may acquire considerable political significance?

The Haoved Hazoni is the Histadrut component of the Progressive Party — this is the central grouping between Mapai on the left and the General Zionists on the right. Its membership is composed of both town-workers, professional men, doctors, lawyers, civil servants, technicians and settlers, all members of the Federation of Labour, as well as artisans, merchants and industrialists. Thus some of the richest and the poorest people in this country belong to the same political party.

How is this possible? The reason for this co-existence is the purpose of the party's existence: it puts national interests above those of any of the social classes or class. It decides and acts — in the Knesset, the Jewish Agency, the Histadrut, the Municipalities and any other public body — according to the interests of the country and nation as such, considering the merits of each issue, without fear or favour.

In the tradition of liberal Western political thought, the Progressive Party stands for :

- *High moral standards in the management of public affairs,*
- *education towards good citizenship,*
- *Western standards of integrity in public administration,*
- *factual State education for children, not nominally free from political influence,*
- *Constructive planning of national economy without stifling private enterprise,*
- *Adequate salaries according to qualifications,*
- *Medical assistance to everyone, based on State Health Insurance, and not only to Histadrut members,*
- *Unfettering the economy of unnecessary controls.*

We are against :

- *Manifold restrictions imposed by bureaucracy and red tape,*
- *State protected vested interests and monopolies,*
- *Religious compulsion and restriction of freedom of conscience,*

The above mentioned success of the Progressive Party proves that there is a place in this country for a healthy balance between the strongly emphasized contending camps of Left and Right, who have inherited too much of the traditional fanaticism of what could be described as ghetto-mindedness.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY FEELS, THINKS AND ACTS ACCORDING TO THE KIND OF THINKING YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH. It believes, that such modern principles of tolerance and cooperation can be applied with tremendous success in a country, which is sick and tired of exaggerated political indoctrination, orthodoxy, intolerance and class-consciousness.

The Progressive Party expects all those who believe in these ideas to make a clear stand in its favour and rally to its support.

Yours very sincerely,

Pinhas Rosen

PINHAS ROSEN

BE AGGRESSIVE
VOTE PROGRESSIVE!

Give a Fair Remuneration
To The Man with Education!

Rambler's Notebook

NAZARETH WITHOUT ITS BASILICA

By THEODOR F. MEYELS

THE pilgrim who visits Nazareth in 1958 is faced with a new and somewhat depressing view as he approaches the site of the most hallowed Christian shrine of the sacred town in Galilee: the Basilica of the Annunciation has completely disappeared.

A small cube of masonry over the entrance to the Grotto is all that has been left standing within an empty space pockmarked with excavations and set with the few fragments of ancient walls in preparation for the construction of a monumental domed sanctuary the whole area has been cleared to the bed rock, exposing the architectural history of this site from the beginning of our era to the end of the Crusades.

A first paper about the results of these large-scale excavations is being prepared by the Franciscan archaeologists who are engaged on this work. However, the explanations given to us by the learned and patient Rev. Father Gustavo Pfeiffer were so clear and instructive that one may risk shrouding the main discoveries on this site, traditionally connected with the habitation of the parents of Jesus.

The whole terrain north of the foundations of the Byzantine and mediaeval churches is honeycombed with what one might call the "negative impression" of the Jewish village of Nazareth. There are innumerable rock-cut foundations of little houses; workrooms cut into the living rock; cisterns and grain-bins with intricate ventilation vents. Pottery dating back to the end of the Iron Age proves that this southern quarter was permanently inhabited; no traces of ancient graves were found. A sepulchre, suggested by a lone column, gives an interesting parallel to the three columns in the Grotto of the Annunciation which is said to have been the subterranean back-room of Joseph's house.

The excavations have made plain the plan of the two Churches of the Annunciation which existed before the now-demolished church was hurriedly erected in 1730 and enlarged in 1877. It has become clear that P. Viaud, when he excavated in 1907, was basically wrong in ascribing the ruins of the larger church to the Byzantine period. Considering the frequent use of older material by the Crusaders, his mistake is wholly explained by the fact that he could not dig within the 12th Century church.

Small Shrine

The present excavators have discovered the apses of the Byzantine Church within the recently demolished church. The first sanctuary of Nazareth was a relatively small shrine, measuring about 18 metres square. The entrance to the Grotto was in the northern aisle, and it had a large Atrium with a big cistern in the centre. Another cistern, just outside the church, opened into the Atrium and the interior of the church. Perhaps it was used as a baptismal font.

The abundant traces of Byzantine mosaic that are preserved here obviously belong to two different periods. Those that have no crosses must have been laid after the Emperor Theodosius prohibited their use in the decor of mosaic floors. Graves were found under the floor of the church. They were cut body-like, in the manner of mummy-coffins, into the rock, but they bore no inscriptions and contained only bone fragments.

The Byzantine Church, built, according to Epiphanius, by Constantine's Count Joseph, was on the usual west-east axis. It was destroyed before the arrival of the Crusaders, who reconstructed the church in the same direction but on a far larger scale. The Crusader Cathedral of Nazareth was 70 metres long and 30 metres wide. The three apses that are visible west of the demolished church belonged to it, along with the magnificent lintel at the present gate of the monastery. The numerous large granite column shafts in the area are clearly Roman but must have stood in the Crusader Church. The earlier sanctuary would have been far too cramped for such enormous columns. The Grotto was again placed in the western aisle, near the campanile, whose foundations have been located.

Only the central apse protruded in the western front, like a square bastion. In this western front of the Crusader Church, now bared to the rock and standing some metres high, a large, irregular patch of drafted masonry is visible. One is tempted to recognize here the fragment of a Herodian wall. Had the Frankish architect re-used the old material that was on the spot, he would most probably have built a rusticated foundation with those magnificent ashlars.

Pilgrims' Badges

The mediaeval cemetery has been located west of the Crusader Church. A number of burials, each formed by four limestone slabs, are visible in the escarpment of the excavations. The bodies, protected by those slabs, were interred in a manner reminiscent of Jewish burials, also without any funerary gifts. Only some perforated sea-shells, the badge of the pilgrim, were found in the tombs.

Large quantities of pottery sherds of all the epochs from Iron Age to mediaeval Arabic have also been found during the excavations.

The Basilica of 1730 was placed north-south across the foundations of the earlier churches, so that the Grotto was now located under the high altar. Built within six months after Emir Ibn Omar, the enlightened Moslem ruler of Galilee, had procured a short-termed Firman for the monks, this sanctuary remained modest in size even after its enlargement in the 19th Century.

The dismantling of the new Church of the Annunciation, to be built within the next five years, will be grandiose. Over the Grotto, the plan envisages a central rotunda, about 70 metres high, surrounded by an embroidery of chapels and forming the centre of four cross-aisles each the size of a full-grown church. Four belltowers will rise around the dome. Even if the fact that such a magnificent building must stand in the centre of a wide, empty square is not taken into account, it will occupy a quadrangle at least 100 metres square.

We had the signal honour of having the design of the new church shown to us on the spot by the architect, Antonio Barluzzi. We were deeply impressed by the project which the aged master considers the crowning effort of a proud career, during which he built more churches in the Holy Land, than any other architect built elsewhere in a lifetime. Still, it is difficult to see how space can be found for Barluzzi's church on this sloping site. The whole Terra Sancta complex would have to be demolished, and a tremendous excavation would have to be cut into the hillside to the north. The $1 m. budgeted for the project can never suffice.

Long-Term Project

Thus, one may assume that Barluzzi's great vision will have to undergo modifications before it can be realized, and that the five-year term of construction will have to be extended. However, none of the great cathedrals of Europe was built just as the original architect had designed them, and all of them were the work of generations. In any case, the new Annunciation Sanctuary of Nazareth will outshine all other churches of the Holy Land, and many Nazarenes will soon think twice before saying to those...

The Meaning of Apartheid

By CYRIL DUNN

JOHANNESBURG (OFNS) — ONE of the difficulties facing anyone who tries to understand what is going on in South Africa is that none of the really operative words has an agreed meaning. Even "South African" is given several different interpretations and adherents of one version think the others insulting.

You might suppose that at least the meaning of *apartheid* would be universally known and accepted, since upon this principle the whole destiny of the country depends. But this is far from being the case. The White opponents of the Nationalist Government naturally give to *apartheid* a significance which is obviously disastrous. One sometimes wonders what evidence they have to support their definitions, because very little evidence of any kind comes from official, Nationalist sources.

This is of all things in South Africa the most surprising. The country is widely criticized as being a totalitarian police State and there is a good deal to be said for this point of view. But the efficient and deafening propaganda machine, daily pumping out stories about the strength, moral rectitude and popularity of the regime, a mechanism without which no authoritarian State can be regarded as complete, scarcely seems to exist here.

It may be in existence; the Government certainly budgets for something of the sort. But one of the oddities of South African life is that the two official "European" languages, English and Afrikaans, create two almost entirely separate planes. The Government operates on one (Afrikaans) and the Opposition on the other (English), with the result, among others, that the country can easily support without confusion at least two conflicting interpretations of the word *apartheid*.

It was therefore with unusual excitement that I — and several hundreds more people than the hall we were in was designed to hold — sat down the other night to hear one of the great thinkers of the Afrikaner nation speak to us on the theme of *apartheid*. The speaker was Professor L. J. du Plessis, who is Professor of Political Economy at Potchefstroom University. He is a Nationalist and a close friend of some of the men now ruling this country.

Separate States

It is not to be supposed that Professor du Plessis's view of current events is remote and academic. He has not simply helped to shape the political philosophy of the Nationalist Party but has also sponsored some of the commercial enterprise which it is hoped will soon rescue the Afrikaners, essentially a nation of easy-going farmers, from their economic subjection to the more alertly acquisitive English. The only Afrikaans newspaper which could be called "popular," as opposed to politico-religious tracts inflicted upon the Afrikaners in newspaper format by their intellectual mentors, was started by Professor du Plessis.

And Professor du Plessis made it perfectly clear to us, with none of the hedging or reservation that emasculates almost all political statements in South Africa, that the aim of the Nationalists apartheid policy is, "eventually," the establishment of separate Bantu States. They are to be more or less independent economically, but all will be inter-connected, politically, within a Southern African international system affiliated to the Western world.

The Professor is of the opinion — though here he seemed to be expressing a more personal idea — that the system could be expanded to include the neighbouring British Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. He suggested that, instead of thinking about the incorporation of these countries within the Union, one should begin to consider methods of developing them as Bantu States, under the protection of the United Kingdom "and other interested Western States."

These logical conclusions have been reached by the Professor because he sees it as the destiny of the Afrikaner nation (into which, if they wish, the English South Africans may one day be assimilated, as the Saxons assimilated the Normans) to keep Westernism alive in that part of the African continent most vulnerable to "Oriental Communism." Colonialism, which has so far served this purpose in other parts of Africa besides the Union, is historically on the way out. How, then, is the challenge of anti-colonialism to be answered? To allow the integration of the dominant group with the subject people could lead only to chaos. The only alternative, the Professor suggested, is development along the lines he indicated.

The key word is, of course, "eventually." Nobody can begin to consider the South African situation intelligently until he abandons the idea that the *apartheid* policy is an urgent, dramatic process. The Professor conceded that there was talk of "removing" people, both Black and White, in the interests of *apartheid*, but not here, he said, was "a word politicians use." It is really a matter of "growing apart." It will take generations . . . and then the Professor added . . . "if it happens at all."

"The ultimate feasibility" of this development into White and Bantu States, separate, but linked, might be in doubt, the Professor said, but its soundness in principle was not. What the Nationalist Government was doing was simply to help this gradual process along and to oppose the alternative process of integration. The Professor was prepared to leave the final issue to Providence.

Against Integration

There were two other main speakers on the platform with Professor du Plessis. One was a thoroughly "integrated" African, a Mr. Paul Mosaka, who has a University degree and is now a successful business man in Orlando, one of the African townships of this city. The other was Mr. Julius Lewin, a senior lecturer at the local University, a well-known "liberal" thinker who writes regular and shattering attacks on the Nationalist Government's racial policy. Tension has reached such a pitch in South Africa that simply to see these three conflicting elements personified on the same platform produced a palpable and enduring hush. The Institute of Race Relations, now fighting a rearguard action to keep these relations rational, had brought them together.

Mr. Mosaka wanted to know what kind of "Black Peril" it was that had helped to make South Africa so rich a country, where wealth accumulated in direct proportion to the increase in the African urban population. He also wanted to know how Africans could be denied all rights in the great cities which could have been built without their help. Mr. Mosaka had prepared and doggedly read out a long, vigorous and highly intelligent speech. But the most startling thing he said came in answer to a question. Mr. Mosaka thinks lots of the Bantu may be induced to accept *apartheid*.

"Put yourself in the position of a helpless African," he said. "Imagine yourself living under restrictive laws as if you were a wild animal. Would you refuse anything if it were offered to you? Bantu never gave up anything. He was afraid that if he made concessions in no he would lose White votes. But it is true that the Nats (Nationalists) are going to let us train as plumbers, electricians, civil engineers, and give us the opportunity to develop in places like Orlando... But we are, of course, very conscious of the Nats, as we are of all White people."

Mr. Lewin, who has a lightly humorous way of saying the most devastating thing, said the English in South Africa were having to adjust themselves to the idea of being the only English minority in the world. He thought they would endure their fate with the aid of two major consolations. One was golf and the other was wealth.

New Methods

Looking into the future — "say, to 1984" — Mr. Lewin said that the Africans, in whose hearts and minds the idea of racial equality had been born during the Defiance Campaign of 1952, would develop new techniques of resistance, would expand the idea of the boycott — "one of the few courses open to a voiceless and voteless people." He thought, too, that terrorism of a limited kind would emerge — a thought which did not, incidentally, wind its way into the local morning newspaper. But revolution was not round the corner, if only because a rising standard of life and an expanding economy were "very great shock-absorbers."

Soldier-Farmer Plans Sudan Independence

By EDWAR M. WAKIN

OMDURMAN (N.A.N.A.) — A young officer named Winston Churchill was on the winning side here over 50 years ago when the British ended the short-lived Sudanese independence in the bloody battle of Omdurman, but the son of a brave opponent plans to reverse the victory without firing a shot.

Actually, Al-Mirahat Abdullah Bey Khalil is carrying on an independence campaign under the auspices of a British agreement with Egypt which will give 10,000,000 Sudanese a chance to vote in less than a year on complete independence or unity with Egypt. Khalil, as general secretary of the Umma party, is campaigning for complete independence.

Sitting at home in Omdurman just outside the Sudanese capital of Khartoum, the soldier-son of a warrior family is surrounded by the accoutrements of war and his souvenirs of wild-game hunting. But he talks of peace, farming and independence.

He is optimistic about defeating his opposition, the National Unionist Party (NUP), which favours a form of unity with Egypt consisting mainly of close mutual agreements. At present, the NUP is the dominant party in a custodian parliament now running the country's internal affairs.

Glancing toward the wall where he has hung the sword carried by his father when wounded at the battle of Omdurman, Khalil put the goal of his party simply — "independence" — then added with a soldier's emphasis, "at all costs."

A distinguished officer in the Egyptian and Sudanese armies before his retirement to the life of a farmer, Khalil recalled learning about the Egyptians after 15 years in their army. His verdict: "You can't do business with the Egyptians."

He added: "We don't trust Egypt. They will try to enslave the Sudan. They are not interested in helping us, but in dominating us." Nor did he omit the traditional Sudanese desire to be free of the British, who have been ruling the Sudan since the battle of Omdurman in 1898.

"We don't dislike or like the English," he said. "We just want them to go away and let us rule ourselves. We are going to take away the street signs with the names of British leaders in the Sudan. We will replace them with the names of generals who fought against them. Their bones are crying for revenge."

The independence lost at Omdurman had been won in a revolt by Mohammed Ahmed, self-proclaimed Messiah or Mahdi of Islam, who in 1885 captured Khartoum. The son of the Mahdi, Sir Abdur-Rahman al-Mahdi, leads the Ansar Moslem sect which followed his father and which now is the principal support of the Umma party.

It was friendship for the Mahdi that brought Khalil's father from his tribe in the North Sudan to live in Omdurman and undoubtedly this has influenced Khalil's outlook. As an Ansar, he belongs to the traditional Sudanese warrior group, but he has learned to temper the warrior's fire. Of the traditional echoing Sudanese war drums that summon the men to war, Khalil says: "I don't like their sounds and what they mean. They make me nervous."

Lion and leopard skins in his living room are mementoes of his army days when hunting in the Southern African jungles of Sudan supplemented his army income. Hippos and elephants were other money-producing targets. But in pursuing the hunt, he never took unnecessary chances: "I can tell you when I saw a mother-elephant with her young. I avoided them since that is the time elephants are most ferocious. I just climbed a tree and watched them go by with my binoculars."

French Sketchbook:

GOING SOUTH

By MAURICE CARR

AT this season, the several trunk roads linking Paris with the Riviera are all awash with motor traffic from end to end. And when you make the 1000-kilometre journey by road, you have more company than if you travelled in a crowded train.

There is a non-stop procession of cars of every description: chauffeur-driven limousine with dowager reclining in back; lowslung, garish two-seater sports car with amorous couple squeezed into little more than one seat; ocean-liner-type American automobile where husband and wife, perched at either extremity of the front bench, are scarcely within earshot of one another; medium-sized European sedan, with pram and gaily-striped deck-chairs bobbing on the roof-rack; swaying caravan, perfect cottage on wheels, with lace curtains at windows; trailer piled high with camping equipment; humble delivery van that normally carries groceries to suburban housewives and now defiantly takes shopkeeper and kith and kin to the millionaires' playground.

Careering Across Country

What a race it is, on straight stretches and around bends, uphill and down, as if not a moment must be lost in reaching the blue Mediterranean. Swerving crazily as they overtake each other, the cars appear to career like uncoupled coaches of a derailed express train, out of control; yet somehow the wayside is not lined with wrecks and corpses.

Setting out after lunch, we were by late afternoon passing through Troyes which is remarkable for its many ancient Gothic churches. Among Jews, however, it is famous as the hometown of the great Rashi, the 850th anniversary of whose death was celebrated last week. A little way out of this former capital of Champagne, we stopped to picnic in a meadow. While munching tomatoes and cucumbers, I tried to visualize the figure of a venerable mediaeval rabbi in the widespread landscape. It was no use. As well associate an Eskimo with the Sahara desert! The countryside around Troyes has an altogether Gentile air about it: the sky gleams with the light blue of Nordic eyes; the poppy-sprinkled cornfields are like flushed cheeks of a fair-skinned lass; the crossroads on the hill in the distance hangs like a crucifix; even the hill itself has Gothic contours. How powerful must have been the world of imagination wherein Rashi dwelled, mentally the contemporary, not of feudal lords and villeins in Western Christendom, but of the patriarch Abraham, of King David, of Akiba, in oriental wildernesses and in the Promised Land of milk and honey ....

On we went, through dreamy villages beside the Seine, to Dijon, whence magnificent mustard goes forth to excite the palates of gourmets the world over.

We traversed Lyons with its sombre atmosphere. There is something awesome about the great breadth and turbulence of the Saone and Rhone rivers which flow side by side through the city, spanned by enormous bridges. The hard-headed burghers here, who make fortunes from soft silks, are unpopular with their fellow-countrymen, for they are reputed to love money, not passionately as in the rest of France, but coldbloodedly after the manner of Swiss bankers.

Entering the ever-narrowing Rhone valley, we were at last on the threshold of the sunny South. We asked at a petrol pump if it had rained hard in the morning as at Dijon. "Rain?" the attendant echoed in a singsong. "It hasn't rained here for a month." On either side, the road and the river were hemmed in by breast-shaped hills, intensively cultivated in spots, for the rest bare, oft topped by a huddled village, a clump of trees or even a single tree, or the remains of a castle whither the Provencal minstrels brought their lyrics in days gone by. In this part of the world hills, houses, trees, castles, all seem qualitatively diminutive under the vast and luminous blue heaven, which, compared with the northern sky, is like a cathedral dome to a bowler hat.

Game of Fancy

At Montelimar, we bought some nougat, which is manufactured from honey and almonds in almost every other house of the town. It was hot, I felt drowsy at the wheel, and to ward off sleep we invented a game which consisted in our stating the things suggested by the shapes of the different trees forming an unbroken avenue for scores and scores of miles. Indeed for hundreds of miles, along the highway. There were rows of poplars, stuck in the ground like unfurled parasols. There were birches like a Chopin nocturne, oaks like a Beethoven symphony. Young planes, with smooth whitish trunks and broad crowns, looked like a corps de ballet in flaring tutus; and when the sun was low, illumining the trunk and leaving the crowns in darkness, it was as if the dancers had donned golden stockings. In the main avenue of Aix-en-Provence, where the stately old planes form a majestic triumphal arch, we got out to drink thermal waters from the open-air fountain.

Turning eastwards, we wound our way through range after range of hills, through villages with excessively narrow high streets, where doors and windows are filled with inquisitive eyes. The moon was out by the time we negotiated the hairpin bends of the bleak Esterel mountain, descended on civilized Cannes and finally found ourselves on the Angels' Bay sea-front, making straight for the Promenade des Anglais in Nice.

Laos Tinderbox May Explode

LONDON, (OFNS). — THE elections to settle the destiny of Vietnam are still 14 months off; it may be possible before them to pull Southern Vietnam together. But in Laos elections with the same object are theoretically due next month; and the deadlock between Pathet Lao, the Communist-controlled rebel government in the north, and the Royal Government at Vientiane, the capital, on which the issue depends, remains as obstinately insoluable as before.

A desperate appeal to both sides to get together and negotiate a settlement was made last week by the international commission of representatives of India, Canada and Poland, appointed by the Geneva Conference to prepare Laos for the elections. But there have been three such conferences since December, all fruitless.

The issue is simple enough. The Royal Government wishes to regain its authority in two provinces, Sam Neua and Phongsaly, held by Pathet Lao. That is precisely what Pathet Lao will not agree to.

Laos is a long, narrow country, spreading out in the north like the head of a cabbage, bordered for most of its length by Siam, and in the northwest by Burma and China. In the northeast Phongsaly and Sam Neua march entirely with the Communist Vietminh country and there is no natural boundary between them. A Laos dominated by Communists would greatly increase the dangers of Communist infiltration in Siam and Burma.

When Vietminh forces invaded Laos in 1953 and 1953, Pathet Lao was already in existence under the leadership of the virile and determined Prince Souphanouvong, who had been prominent in resistance movements against first the Japanese and later the French.

Much of the obstinacy of Pathet Lao is due to the fact that many of its upper members are brothers, sons or cousins of men in the Royal Government's service who have crossed over because of some family feud. Prince Souphanouvong himself is half-brother of Prince Souvanaphouma, Minister of Defence.

All this, of course, was meat for the Communist Vietminh. Their troops have been withdrawn, but the Pathet Lao territory is riddled with their agents. It is said in Vientiane that Prince Souphanouvong himself is not a Communist — a violently anti-French attitude is his chief characteristic. But that Pathet Lao is a Communist *protege* there is no doubt whatever. Its troops, which were supposed to be disbanded, have been built up by the Vietminh into a well-equipped force estimated at 5,000 men.

During the winter there were a good many armed clashes. Each side, of course, blames the other. The International Commission believes that neither side was blameless and by its efforts a formal cease-fire was concluded in March. But in such a wild and roadless country there seems no guarantee that it will not be broken.

Prince Souphanouvong's political aims were outlined in a speech he made on February 20 — at home: peace, democratic liberties, improvement of the spiritual and material life of the people, general elections, real national unity and complete independence; abroad, diplomatic relations to be established with the Vietminh, Communist China, Cambodia, India, Burma and Siam on the basis of Mr. Chou En-lai's five principles of non-aggression, mutual non-interference, peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for sovereignty and equality and mutual benefits. Apparently the Prince proposes that Pathet Lao should establish these relations abroad on its own account, though he declared himself ready to cooperate with the Royal Government.

His proposals for cooperation are the formation of a coalition government to conduct the elections in which Pathet Lao Ministers would equal those of the Royal Government, and the incorporation of Pathet Lao's troops in the national army; the separate administration of Phongsaly and Sam Neua would remain as it is. But these demands the Royal Government cannot or will not grant, for fairly obvious reasons if it is to be the Government of all Laos.

Soviet Censorship at Crossroads

By RAYMOND P. BRANDT

WASHINGTON. — RUSSIAN censors, those unseen, mysterious and once all-powerful characters who decided what should and should not be printed about the Soviet Union, must be in a deep quandary over the recent influx of newspaper correspondents.

All censorship has been relaxed within the past few months by the new Kremlin leadership but the form remains for cabled dispatches. In Moscow news stories must be submitted at a small window in the telegraph section of the Central Post Office and are soon returned to the writers after they have been censored. Three copies must be filed, two are kept by the government.

Telephone reporting to New York, London, Paris and Stockholm is still occasionally cut off when the censors think correspondents have overstepped the previously narrow boundaries set by Communist leaders on what shall not be disclosed about Russian affairs.

This is a continuous strain on the highly competitive permanent correspondents, especially those thinking in terms of seconds and minutes who do not want their copy held up. From experience they generally know how to phrase their material to get it cleared.

Visiting correspondents are under less pressure. They, and presumably the censors, know they can write as they please as soon as they get to the West.

Censorship at the sending point — something quite different from censorship at the source — is almost invariably absurd and ineffective because the press will eventually have its say one way or another. For instance, the Moscow censors still ban the word "inflation" to describe the current high prices throughout Russia, yet it is permissible to write that "money is chasing goods."

Of the more than 10,000 words I cabled from Russia, only about 200 words were censored out. Following are typical examples of what the Moscow censors do not want printed about Russia. It is no coincidence that the deleted parts, shown in parenthesis, related to money and agriculture:

Farmers have shown they will produce more if more consumer goods will be available for the money they make. (In other years, suspicious of money with declining purchasing power, farmers cut their production or consumed their own products whether consumer goods were scarce.)

Foreign observers (say this will be a decisive test for the new leaders and) are making no predictions as to the outcome.

Stalin initiated the state and collective farm idea as part of the first five-year-programme begun in 1928. There was persistent opposition from rich (and middle) peasants to collectivization and factory methods, and wages; his determination was great and he continued the programme at full strength (until the famine of 1933 when there were reports at the time that the drive was relaxed because army morale was lowered when soldiers learned what was happening to their families and homes).

(Stalin was doctrinaire where farming was concerned, as was demonstrated in the early 1930's). What the new leaders will do is in a state of flux.

A dispatch about Moscow prices had this censored sentence:

At the American exchange rate of four rubles to the dollar prices are terribly high (and still seem extremely high in comparison with average monthly wages of workers at 700 to 800 rubles for a 48-hour week).

Correspondents are not allowed to see the censors or learn why some information is banned. Occasionally their dispatches are held up for weeks without explanation. When I was in Moscow in 1931, a reporter could argue with the unseen censors before sending a dispatch. At that time Constantine Neumansky, later Russian Ambassador to Washington, was the press officer. He and the censors objected to my statement that "Stalin is pursuing a centrist policy," meaning that he was not going as far as the Trotskyite programme. To learn how censorship worked, I insisted that since this was my own impression it should be passed. The argument wasted about 30 minutes and as a clincher I said I would send the dispatch from Berlin with an explanation that Russian censors had refused to clear it. Neumansky came back from the Inner recesses of the foreign office to say it was sent as written. But when it was received in St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., the offending phrase had been deleted.

At present the really effective censorship, as in the defence department here in Washington, is at the source of information. Foreign correspondents are not permitted to talk with high government, party or industrial leaders except when they turn up at the various diplomatic affairs. Russian newspapers, which have come leeway because of the Communist policy of "self-criticism," print only "constructive" stories and editorials. Deviations from the Kremlin line are severely punished.

The foreign press must deal with a foreign office bureaucrat named Leonid F. Ilyichev, who promises little and delivers much less. Several days are required to see him.

(This is the tenth of a series of articles).

Voter's Guide

Today, twenty-four hours before you go to the polls, sit down and think over for whom you should vote, in accordance with your needs, your inclinations and your conscience. Fill out this questionnaire and draw your own conclusions from your answers.

	For	Against
1) Are you for the continued development of the country?	☐	☐
2) Are you for strengthening our security, for effective and increased military preparedness, for reserving freedom of action in order to safeguard the status and the rights of the State of Israel in case the other side should violate its obligations as stipulated in the Armistice Agreements?	☐	☐
3) Are you for the encouragement of mutual aid and friendly relations with every peace-loving nation, without reference to its internal regime?	☐	☐
4) Are you for the continuation of the measures which stabilize the currency and strengthen the country's economy?	☐	☐
5) Are you for the maintenance of a decent standard of living for the working man, while avoiding steps which might bring about renewed inflation?	☐	☐
6) Are you for the continued settlement of the Negev and other uninhabited parts of the country?	☐	☐
7) Are you for maximum unity in the country and avoidance of excessive party division and splintering?	☐	☐

If you answered all or most of the questions FOR, then you support what the Israel Labour Party stands for!

For Unity, Stability and Security

VOTE א

Attention Physicians of Israel!

We, the physicians who are members of Mapai and independent voters, who are employed by Kupat Holim, the State Health Services, Hadassah, Malben, Ose, the Municipalities and in private practice, call upon all Israel physicians to vote in the elections for the Knesset, Municipalities, and the Local Authorities for the

Israel Labour Party א

Let us all rally around the Israel Labour Party for political and economic independence, for the security of the State and the historical covenant between the Israel workers and the intellectual workers.

Let us all Vote א

Dr. J. Eichenholz — Haifa
Dr. M. Osterweil — Beer Yaacov
Dr. A. Alpert — Ramat Gan
Dr. J. Epstein — Beer Yaacov
Dr. J. Aroch — Tel Aviv
Dr. M. Axelrod — Ramat Gan
Dr. I. Orlinsky — Jaffa
Dr. H. Elbaum — Tel Aviv
Dr. Z. Balasha — Lydda
Dr. P. Balzan — Herzliya
Dr. A. Ranan — Tel Aviv
Dr. M. Brandt — Tel Aviv
Dr. T. Berman-Yeshurun — Tel Aviv
Dr. I. Beida — Tel Aviv
Dr. P. Brill — Tel Aviv
Dr. A. Bellin — Tel Aviv
Dr. R. Berger — Tel Aviv
Dr. B. Bergman — Jaffa
Dr. A. Bergman — Tel Aviv
D. A. Bar Or — Tel Aviv
Dr. W. Blocznik — Hadera
Dr. K. Burg — Tel Aviv
Dr. Y. Bariav — Tel Aviv
Dr. D. Bronsoz — Tel Aviv
Dr. M. Gelman — Tel Aviv
Dr. Sh. Glick — Tel Aviv
Dr. I. Griffel — Tel Aviv
Dr. A. Gutman — Ramla
Dr. A. Gershoni — Haifa
Dr. M. Dworzecky — Tel Aviv
Prof. A. Dostrovsky — Jerusalem
Dr. H. Doron — Beersheba
Dr. A. Doby — Rehovot
Dr. Sh. Hirschhorn — Tel Aviv
Dr. A. Heller — Tel Aviv
Dr. I. Horovitz — Rehovot
Dr. J. Halfman — Jerusalem
Dr. L. Wishnitzer — Haifa
Dr. N. Wishnitzer — Hadera
Dr. A. Wertheimer — Haifa
Dr. H. Weiss — Haifa
Dr. Weiss — Haifa
Dr. B. West-Birnzweig — Tel Aviv
Dr. Z. Wachs — Rehovot
Dr. H. Weissman — Holon
Dr. D. Verlinsky — Tel Aviv
Dr. A. Sussman — Tel Aviv
Dr. A. Sack — Tel Aviv
Dr. A. Zeevi — Beit Itzhak
Dr. Z. Senensieb — Haifa
Dr. Za'aruz — Tiberias
Dr. I. Israeli — Tel Aviv
Dr. A. Yakira — Haifa
Dr. Z. Yunis — Petah Tikva
Dr. D. Yarom — Tiberias
Dr. I. Cohn — Tel Aviv
Dr. A. Cohn — Herzliya
Dr. B. Cohn — Tel Aviv
Dr. I. Kogan — Tel Aviv
Dr. Z. Liebman — Tel Aviv
Dr. M. Lewithal — Tel Aviv
Dr. A. Lidror — Tel Aviv
Dr. I. Lev-Ari — Kfar Giladi
Dr. A. Levitos — Petah Tikva
Dr. Z. Lewin — Kiriat Haim
Dr. A. Liebeskind — Haifa
Dr. M. Lazer — Haifa
Dr. D. Luria — Tel Aviv
Dr. I. Lapesinsky — Haifa
Dr. Langer — Kiriat Motzkin
Dr. Malz — Afula
Dr. A. Marshov — Rehovot
Dr. A. Milavsky — Tel Aviv
Dr. R. Matluk — Tel Aviv
Dr. S. Marjan — Ramat Gan
Dr. Manadorf — Kfar Yona
Dr. M. Maimzar — Haifa
Dr. A. Mayer — Lydda
Dr. M. Margulies — Jerusalem
Dr. N. Meller — Tel Aviv
Dr. A. Mirovsky — Haifa
Dr. I. Marbach — Kiriat Haim
Dr. Mashiah — Tiberias
Dr. I. Saz — Tel Aviv
Dr. Y. Saad — Acre
Dr. Z. Prujansky — Tel Aviv
Dr. B. S. Ferber — Tel Aviv
Dr. B. Pliskin — Tel Aviv
Dr. H. Feinstein — Rehovot
Dr. P. Fleishman — Afula
Dr. P. Fischer — Tel Aviv
Dr. B. Z. Finkenson — Holon
Dr. I. Frisch — Magdiel
Dr. A. Ferber — Rehovot
Dr. S. Pozzah — Ramat Gan
Dr. N. Feisenbach — Zichron Yaacov
Dr. Frank — Haifa
Dr. M. Feller — Givatayim
Dr. M. Pecker — Tel Aviv
Dr. M. Finkenson — Holon
Dr. I. Fagi — Tel Aviv
Dr. Frisch — Magdiel
Dr. A. Ziebel — Bnei Brak
Dr. Salim — Herzlia
Dr. I Risch — Beersheba
Dr. Kleinman — Lydda
Dr. I. Kott — Tel Aviv
Dr. M. Kalima — Rehovot
Dr. I. Klein — Kfar Yehoshua
Dr. I. Korn — Tel Aviv
Dr. P. Korn — Tel Aviv
Dr. D. Katlan — Jaffa
Dr. I. Klorfein — Rishon le-Zion
Dr. A. Rudevensky — Nahalal
Dr. B. Raisl — Jerusalem
Dr. H. Rotfeld — Rehovot
Dr. I. Rubinstein — Herilya
Dr. S. Rom — Ramat Gan
Dr. I. Rattaz — Tel Aviv
Dr. P. Rosenberg — Rishon le-Zion
Dr. A. Schechter — Tel Aviv
Dr. A. Shkolnik — Tel Aviv
Dr. P. Shapira-Volkowitz—Kiryat Haim
Dr. Z. Shmetterling — Haifa
Dr. I. Scharf — Haifa
Dr. I. Schreibman — Rehovot
Dr. A. Schwarsbard — Petah Tikva
Dr. I. Shapira — Petah Tikva
Dr. I. Shathai — Tel Aviv
Dr. Stern — Petah Tikva
Dr. S. Sternfeld — Lydda
Dr. M. Feigenberg — Tel Aviv
Dr. M. Shapira — Tel Aviv
Dr. H. Heinrich — Petah Tikva
Dr. Villner — Rehovot

Citizens' Information Service on Election Day

The Central Elections Committee for the Third Knesset will open an Information Service on Election Day enabling citizens to check Voters' Lists for their names and polling stations.

Information Offices will remain open from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. at Post Offices as follows:

JERUSALEM: Main Post Office, Jaffa Road; Mahane Yehuda Post Office, 220 Jaffa Road; Southern Post Office, 11/41 German Colony.

TEL AVIV-JAFFA: Main Post Office, 132 Allenby Road; Haifa Post Office, 1 Rehov Haifa; Dizengoff Post Office, 272 Dizengoff Road; Jaffa Post Office, 13 Shderot Yerushalayim; Tel Nordau Post Office, 66 Bnei Yehuda Road.

HAIFA: Main Post Office, 24 Ha'atzmaut Road; Mt. Carmel Post Office, 9 Wedgewood Ave.; Nahla Post Office, 1 Rehov Gil'ad.

TEL AVIV, SOUTH AND CENTRAL DISTRICTS: Ramla Post Office, 20 Shderot Herzl; Rehovot Post Office, Rehov Ya'acov corner Ahad Ha'am; Beersheba Post Office, Beersheba; Petah Tikva Post Office, 7 Rehov Stampfer; Netanya Post Office, 12 Rehov Herzl; Ramat Gan Post Office, 22 Rehov Bialik.

HAIFA AND NORTHERN DISTRICTS: Hadera Post Office, Rehov Samuel; Acre Post Office, 7 Rehov Ben Ami; Safed Post Office, 67 Rehov Alef; Tiberias Post Office, 13 Police Station Bldg.; Afula Post Office, 12 Shderot Ardenne; Kiryat Shmona Post Office, Rehov Maoz Yaakov.

Notice to American Citizens

The attention of all American citizens in Israel is drawn to the provisions of Section 401 (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act which set forth that American nationality is forfeited by "voting in a political election in a foreign state or participating in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory."

American Embassy,
Tel Aviv

Israel is Helicopter Country

By LEO HEIMAN

ISRAEL is most definitely a helicopter country, according to a recent survey made by the United Nations Civil Aviation Organization. In Germany, France, Holland and Belgium inter-urban helicopter passenger traffic, pioneered by the Belgian Sabena Airlines, is already a reality, with fares actually cheaper than on first-class passenger trains. Jet helicopters, which cost about 35 per cent less to build and 50 per cent less to maintain, are also being introduced.

Local experts declare, however, that what Israel really needs is the new convertiplanes, which rise vertically off the ground like helicopters, but fly horizontally at good speeds like conventional commercial airplanes.

The newest of these convertiplanes, and the best so far, is the British Rotodyne which, according to the experts, is ideally suited to our needs and requirements. It carries five tons of cargo, or 54 passengers plus a crew of four, at the normal commercial cruising speed of 220 kilometres per hour and a top speed of 340 kph. Its airfield need be no larger than one dunam. It is lifted and lowered by a four-bladed rotor moved by four pulse-jets situated at the rotor tips, and flies with the aid of two three-bladed propellers, moved by two powerful turbojet engines.

The Rotodyne is perfectly safe, not only because the chances of all six engines failing simultaneously are about one in 60m., but because even if this happens the big rotor, revolving freely, can lower the convertiplane gently.

According to a local survey, six heliports for convertiplanes and small helicopters, like the ten-passenger machines used in Western Europe by Sabena, could be built for a start at the following places.

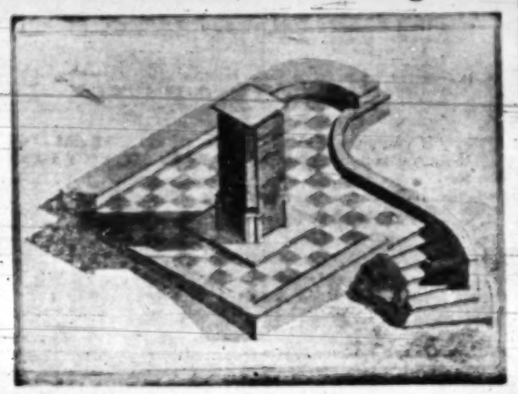
HAIFA — at Kiryat Eliyahu between Mount Carmel and Bat Galim.
TEL AVIV — near the Arlosoroff Street Railway Station.
JERUSALEM — near the Binyanei Ha'oomah.
TIBERIAS — near the Police Fortress.
BEERSHEBA — near the city centre.
EILAT — at the present airfield.

The convertiplanes could provide a passenger service between these six centres, at approximately one sixth of the taxi time and at a price only slightly higher.

The helicopter is worthwhile as a means of commercial transportation only for short inter-urban hauls, where transportation between the centre of the urban area and the airport, which may be many miles away, takes up a high proportion of the traveling time. It also lands and takes off faster than conventional planes. On hauls of over 200 kilometres, the helicopter cannot replace the fixed-wing airplane. This conclusion was arrived at simultaneously, but independently, by both the Sabena Airlines and the United States Army. What the helicopters can, and will replace is conventional road transport, such as passenger buses, express overland cargo delivery and even over some distances, passenger trains.

Even under ideal conditions of mass production at reduced cost, big cargo-passenger helicopters will cost 10 to 15 times as much as passenger buses, and their maintenance will cost four to five times as much. However, their rate of utilisation is so greatly superior to land transport, as to offset the very high initial capital and maintenance charges and costs. Using the generally accepted figure of one hour's stop at each end for unloading and loading passengers, mail and cargo a helicopter can make six round-trips of 250 kilometres each in 24 hours and a bus only three. If, however, the stops at each end can be reduced to half an hour each, the survey goes on, a helicopter can make eight round trips in 24 hours, and a bus still not more than three. Our helicopters will be profitable only on routes with a very high passenger and express cargo traffic, because if there are not enough passengers for each of the eight trips during a single 24-hour period then the bus will have the profit and the helicopter the loss.

Memorial to Blanche Dugdale



MRS. Dugdale was the eldest niece of the first Earl of Balfour, the author of the Balfour Declaration. During his later years, she was closely in his confidence, and helped him in the research necessary for his Autobiography. When it became clear that he would not live to finish this book, he appointed her to write his Biography, and spent the long period of his last illness in providing her systematically with the information that she later used in her Life of her uncle.

From him she acquired her knowledge of, and enthusiasm for, Zionism, and through him she met Dr. Weizmann, whose close and trusted friend she became. After completing her Life of Lord Balfour, she devoted her energies increasingly to the Zionist cause, and became a valuable link between the Jewish leaders in London and in Palestine, and the British Authorities with whom the Jewish Agency had then to deal. She took a keen interest, not only in the political, but also in the practical side of Zionist work in and for Israel, and was a frequent speaker for Youth Aliya, the Hebrew University, and similar Zionist causes. She visited Palestine on many occasions, and, as a Scotswoman brought up on the Bible, was especially drawn to Galilee. But she made many friends in all parts of the country, and was a welcome visitor in many of the settlements, where she took a special interest in the children and young people.

She died after a four-month illness, on the very day when the news came that the State of Israel had been proclaimed.

It is now proposed that there should be a memorial to her in Israel, and the form chosen is one which would have specially appealed to her in her lifetime. A forest walk is being laid out on a steep hillside between Galiee and the Plain of Esdraelon, through the heart of the Balfour Forest. It leads from the Haifa-Nazareth Road to the village of Ginegar below, winding down between trees already tall, and growing taller, and providing glimpses at every turn of the broad and fertile lands of the Jezreel Valley. This path is much used by walkers and young people on holiday, for it lies through unspoilt countryside of great natural beauty. Midway up the steep ascent there is a small rocky eminence among trees, and on this the memorial itself is to be erected. It will take the form of a platform above a few shallow steps, with a stone seat on which walkers can rest, and in the middle a four-sided column. On one face will be carved the words:

BLANCHE
DUGDALE
Faithful Worker
for Israel
1880-1948

On the other three faces, there will be Hebrew and English inscriptions in bronze.

Architecturally, it is intended to exploit the contrast offered by local stone. The broad faces of the column will be in hard black basalt from Tiberias, undetailed, except for the lettering, and the more intricately cut work will be in cream-coloured stone from Galilee. The platform will be paved in a chequer-board pattern of the two.

Kiryat Sh'mone Comes Of Age

By H. ARVAY

AT the foot of Mount Manara there is a bustling, flourishing new urban community. New buildings are going up, restaurants serve 'tourist' style meals, and if your car needs repair, a large garage and workshop jointly owned and operated by *kibbutzim* in the area is at your service. If you want to buy local specialities, there are small enterprises where skilled Yemenites make rugs and mats from rushes and reeds growing in the nearby marshland.

Kiryat Sh'mone overlooks a site that a few short years ago was a useless, fever-breeding swamp. Gradually the settlements cut productive inroads by collecting surplus water in fish ponds and turning the drained land into fertile fields. By 1951, the Jewish Agency was able to settle 1,200 immigrant families in the Kiryat Sh'mone *ma'bara*. The newcomers liked the place and found work enough in the area. Some farmed patches of land, and others worked in the neighbouring *kibbutzim*. Workshops for light industry and handicrafts sprang. The Ministry of Labour has helped to set up a wicker work trade when an expert basket maker from Hungary discovered the right kind of reeds near the Jordan.

By 1953, the ugly tin huts gradually began to give way to permanent houses built by the state in cooperation with the Jewish Agency. Last year the iron mines opened in the mountains offering more work. The new town itself was also built mainly by local labour.

Soon Kiryat Sh'mone became a local council with its own elected officers and proudly took its place on the map as a fledgling town. Schools, a central bus station, a clinic and shops were built and opened. The "Transitional Work Camp" keeps on shrinking whilst the built-up area grows. Some 1,700 families have already been transferred into new houses.

If you climb up to Tel Hai and look down on the changed view of the Hula Valley — fields, ponds and canals in place of the swamp; rows of houses of a budding city instead of a few isolated huts — you are struck by the swift way in which the "temporary" and "transitional" stages of settlement have been discarded in favour of permanent growth.

Hand The Rudder To Sure Hands VOTE א

EDUCATING A NATION

For the Youth—State Schools

Arieh Pincus
from South Africa,
Director of Israel's National Airlines—on Mapai's Knesset List.

By LIZA LOEWENBERG

The accusation that Mapai is undertaking impractical and unrealistic projects far beyond the capacity of the State, levelled so imperturbably by the opposition parties in the past and in the present, has been totally disproved by facts in the field of education. Just as the General Zionist organ, "Haboker," is today trying to minimize the importance and necessity of the Government's bold irrigation projects this party had nothing but mockery in 1949 when the first Minister of Education, Zalman Shazar (Mapai), presented the Bill for Compulsory Education to the first Knesset.

Improbable though it seemed at that early stage, the decision to provide free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 has not proved premature. It has been implemented by the Ministry of Culture and Education in the face of serious obstacles, due to the unprecedented influx of completely uneducated masses into a small country, and today illiteracy among the children of the State is no more.

It has even been possible to attract the majority of the working children who are affected by the law to evening schools, and to implant the idea of compulsory education into the minds of Jews who have for centuries lived in semi-feudal states, where instruction was considered a luxury for the few, and where girls never knew the right to learn and to play.

When the late David Remez, the second Minister of Education (Mapai), turned to the urgent need of providing means and a suitable framework for adult education — be it of illiterates or of newcomers unfamiliar with Hebrew and Jewish culture — and created the ulpanim, which have proved an effective means of spreading the language and transmitting its literature and thought, he solved another problem. Without his bold plan the re-education of the masses might have been delayed and another generation of "desert-dwellers" — of people without roots in Israel, might have slowed down the speed of developments towards the unity of the nation.

Introducing State Education

It has been the privilege of every Minister of Education to initiate one great project of proportions which would have warranted its implementation within decades, but which has materialised within months, in spite of the general difficulties. Professor Ben Zion Dinur (Mapai), was the one to propose unified education in the State, thus eliminating the wasteful and destructive institution of party trends which is no longer considered workable today.

Universal education was opposed as fiercely in 1953 as Constituency Elections are today, and for very similar reasons. It was denounced as a means of Mapai to rule supreme and to further its own interests. Reality has again proved the ultimate wisdom of the step. It has been essential for the acceleration of the process of mixing edot, the integration of the various elements into one people. Mapai then, as today with its proposed election reform, was fighting the threat of pitsul — diffusion — and then as now its line of policy has been dictated by the needs of the nation as a whole and its guiding principle has been — democracy.

Mapai has fought against almost insuperable obstacles in the field of education, propagating the idea of free compulsory and unified education among a population, half of which had first to be taught to make use of the benefit offered.

The Next Step

It is a logical development which now directs the attention of the Ministry to Secondary Education as the next step in its blue-print for the future. The Bill for Secondary Education has already been presented by the Minister, and it may safely be assumed that far-reaching reforms and changes will take place in this important phase of education, both from the point of view of aims and contents.

Here, as elsewhere, Mapai has begun the great work of reconstruction, and has undertaken to alter the face of education and to give it content that suits the needs of the State. It has promoted vocational education and subsidized it, raised agricultural education not only by increasing the number of agricultural schools, but by combining agricultural training with secondary education. It has initiated a system of generous scholarships to gifted children whose parents cannot raise the funds needed for their education.

Here, as elsewhere, Mapai asks for the confidence of the electorate to permit it to continue the task it has begun, so that in addition to the physical redemption of the land, the spiritual redemption of the nation may be simultaneously achieved.

Mapai has successfully withstood the temptation of perpetuating what some people callously call "The Other Israel" by faithfully adhering to the principle of equal education for all, and has rejected the two separate syllabuses so warmly advocated by the centre parties. Reality may sometimes make slight deviations necessary where the children of illiterates are concerned, but as long as we do not lose sight of the aim, and refuse to accept any other principle but that of democratic equality, we shall reach the goal and strengthen democracy in the Middle East.

Mapai has never lost sight of the immediate aims and needs of the population. Haifa, with its Mapai Mayor, has managed to abolish the two shifts at elementary schools, and Golda Myerson, the Mapai candidate for the sadly neglected town of Tel Aviv, has promised to remove this curse of both mothers and children in Israel's largest town.

Given another spell of four years, Mapai will further consolidate education and find an answer to the burning problems still existing in this sphere.

Gershon Agron
"Vatik" from the U.S.A., Founder and Editor of The Jerusalem Post — Heads Mapai's list for the Jerusalem Municipality

For Adults—Civic Education

By MALKA HILLEL

There was a time when every second Jew in the country was an idealist; when a door could be left unlocked at night without fear, and the simpler the possessions, the greater the pride. This is part of the story of the *Yishuv* before the State was declared; a tale which every "vatik" likes to tell and one which will doubtless be recorded with pride in the annals of Jewish history.

Let us leave it at that, for we have since had to face the fact that the Jewish people after centuries of dispersion, includes the inhabitants of semi-feudal countries where bribery and corruption are accepted as part of the day-to-day life and where the word citizenship has no meaning.

"Ingathering of the Exiles" carries a romantic ring when used in propaganda abroad. For those faced with the task of absorbing this polyglot population, it has been a stiff uphill grind. Only those who lacked responsibility and faith had time to look nostalgically at the past.

Civic Education Begins

Absorption has meant and still means more than the physical addition of homes and settlements to the landscape of this ancient land — it means teaching the lesson of its spiritual value and bringing it down to the simple denominator of how to be a citizen in a modern state. If, during the difficult process, some of your older settlers get tired and lose faith, then a parallel effort to maintain a sense of perspective must be added to the mathematical equation, the sum total of which must eventually add up to a united people.

While others raised their voices in cynicism and opposition, the Government took a practical step which can claim, at least, to be in the direction of our ultimate goal.

In May 1954 Minhal Ha'Hasbara — The Government Civic Education Office — came into being. A team of workers headed by the Mapai Minister, Zalman Aranne, launched a programme of activities that has since reached out to every corner of the land.

Zalman Aranne

In Hebrew the word "Hasbara" means explanation and that, precisely, was the task in hand:

What is Israel? What has the country achieved? What are its problems and where does the new immigrant fit into this effort? What is the responsibility of parents to their children — and of citizens to their state? This the Minhal set out to explain in very basic terms and in very basic Hebrew.

Voluntary speakers were mobilized from Government offices, educational institutions and the police (the only sources permitted). They penetrated into ma'barot and shikunim; into new settlements and schools. Assisted by specially made films and lantern slides, they explained Israel to its citizens, and also taught them one of democracy's elementary rights — to listen and stand up and express their point of view.

From Town to Country

Under a scheme to increase the cultural activity of the border settlements, Israel's writers and artists went out to the most distant points of our land. And in a separate effort to stem the drift from country to town, entertainment has been provided by outlying settlements, where a cinema is as a far-off palace.

There are courses in Hebrew and Israel Geography to raise the standard of education. And to make the geography a living factor, some 16,000 people have taken part in organized trips from Metulla to Eilat. The Minhal brought the country to the citizen — and the citizen to the country.

Civility in the Civil Service

What of our new and undeveloped civil service; of the clerks whom you, the citizen, must have met, and whose lack of good manners has sometimes shocked you who have been brought up in the traditions of Western countries? That's the essential difference, these countries have civic traditions. We have not — yet.

Civic tradition cannot be created overnight, but a knowledge of public relations; of the duty of a Government clerk towards the people he serves (on the whole a difficult public, you must admit), these things may be explained. Between May 1954 and April 1955 approximately 1,500 lower grade civil servants attended 14 courses, held for lower grade civil servants. The Minhal enlightened them on their duty towards the public — while touching large sections of that very public their obligation to Government institutions.

The Man from the Ministry

Not to newcomers alone has the Minhal been the instrument of explanation. In time of strain an undercurrent cynicism developed amongst the "vatikim." A people raised in the tradition of "hope" began to lose its sense of perspective during a time fraught with difficulties — and great achievements. "What is happening to our taxes"? "Why is the Ministry of..."? So the Minister came to explain. Members of the Cabinet — of all the parties represented — as well as members of the Knesset and high Government civil servants, took part in many meetings all over Israel which reached over 280,000 people who attended 1300 meetings. The "Bama," as it is known in Hebrew, was designed to enlighten the citizen on what was happening in the various ministries and how these actions reflected themselves in the country's development.

Many of these activities were brought to a standstill during the months preceding the elections in order to avoid any possibility of speakers disseminating party propaganda, in what has always been a strictly non-political activity.

But a framework has been created. It is still imperfect, for it is new. But it works. And while the cynic sits back and points to what has not been done, Mapai has gone forward with the initiative and faith that created the Popular Housing Scheme; sent water flowing down to the Negev and began the task that is no less than educating a nation in the making. If you, the voter, can peer through the wall of destructive criticism that has been put up during the past weeks, and if you can make allowance for human shortcomings and lack of experience, you will see that a constructive job has been done.

It is up to you to give more power to the elbow of Mapai which has been the main force behind it.

Do You Know?

IT'S A FACT THAT since the State was declared 7 years ago:

750,000	new immigrants have entered the country;
225	new agricultural settlements have been founded;
120,000	new housing units have been built.

In addition we have increased the land under cultivation from 620,000 dunam to

1,650,000	dunam in 1954;
	irrigated land from 200,000 dunam in 1948 to
900,000	dunam in 1954;
	the number of our pupils rose from 120,000 in 1948 to
265,000	today. And Arab pupils of whom there were only 1,000, stand at
35,000	today.

IN 1952 STATE EDUCATION BECAME A FACT, securing every child of a general and free elementary education.

IN 1954 NATIONAL INSURANCE BECAME A FACT, securing every citizen basic security in sickness, pregnancy and old age.

REMEMBER!

THE ISRAEL LABOUR PARTY — MAPAI — STOOD AT THE HELM DURING THOSE SEVEN YEARS.

A Challenge To Western Immigrants

By a Special Correspondent

Today, on the eve of the elections, Mapai appeals to those citizens hailing from English-speaking countries, to give it their vote in order to strengthen the one party that thinks in terms of western democracy and builds up the State on its lines.

However, Mapai expects its members and sympathizers from western countries not to limit their contribution to throwing in their ballot in favour of the party and to delegate it with the power of accomplishing its platform. It hopes that they will in future more and more take their rightful place in the party, in its evolution towards a form suited to present needs, and make their experience felt in the organization of state and municipal affairs especially in the needs of education and culture.

The English-speaking immigrants can help the country by

1. teaching citizenship by example, demonstrating the normal relationship between the State and its citizens, the confidence in its organs, i.e. police, army, schools, and representatives in the Knesset and the municipalities.
2. accelerating the speed of the development of the country by their expert knowledge and giving guidance to the as yet untrained reserves of manpower from less developed countries.
3. helping the Party to adapt itself to new circumstances by transforming its aims and ideology according to the needs of the State as it is now.
4. willingly accepting the limitations which life in a young and struggling country involves and proving that comfort alone is not the criterion of the happiness of man.
5. keeping up the vital link with World Jewry, both by preserving and utilising their personal contacts, and by setting up an example for young Israelis of that attachment to the country, its culture and pattern of life which will show better than any speeches and assurances that Jews all over the world are with Israel in its uphill fight and prove their solidarity by coming to live here at the time when they are needed most.
6. displaying that humanity and aversion to differentiation with respect to ethnic groups which springs from true culture and understanding, thus branding prejudice and strife as undignified and unworthy of the citizens of a free and democratic country.

Representatives of the immigrants from the English-speaking countries are on the Knesset and Municipality lists, though their number will doubtless increase, once more Jews from the West immigrate into Israel and find their way more deeply into the ranks of Mapai.

The term of the Third Knesset will thus be a time of preparation for more intensive political activity for the Jews from English-speaking countries. They will become further integrated into the nation, share its troubles and hopes, feel its sorrows and joys, in order to make an even greater contribution, once they have become deeply rooted and have completely identified themselves with the State.

Mapai is aware of the need for the immigrants from western countries. It does not deny that it has sometimes missed the expert assistance which a great number of such citizens could ensure. It rightly hopes that its blueprint for the future will be realized in the shortest time possible. If experts and skilled workers will cooperate, our race against time will be won.

Immigrants from western countries: Mapai calls upon you to answer its appeal for support in the forthcoming elections and to back up the party in its subsequent endeavours to realize the policy laid down in the party platform.

Israel still does not offer the professional worker a paradise, and the party does not promise them ease and comfort of the kind richer and better consolidated countries do, even if it has undertaken in its platform to improve his living conditions. However, it has something else to give, of no small value to people who left the security of an existence in well-established countries to come out to this outpost of Jewish culture, to this island of progress in the midst of economic, social and political stagnation: it is the joy of creation, the thrill of doing things which might otherwise not be done, or done more slowly; the awareness of the essential nature of every contribution.

Do not be discouraged by the inevitable shortcomings of a nation in the making that is trying to evolve its own culture, by the flaws and weaknesses of the remnants of a people gathered together after the greatest catastrophe in history.

Do not let the difficulty of learning Hebrew hold you back from participating fully in public life and in the activities of the Party. If you have criticism to offer — of the kind that helps — speak out, because Mapai is willing to consider every advice and suggestion born out of the will to help and to promote the good of the country which it considers its most significant concern.

Help us to win the right of running the Municipalities in the large cities in order to bring progress, cleanliness and justice to them. Back up the party that will use your abilities and profit from your readiness to work for the common good, born out of your adherence to Zionism and to the State.

The English Speaking Circle (Mapai).

Naomi Lebor
from England,
organizes Mapai women in Haifa.
Mapai candidate for Haifa Municipality

FOR UNITY,
STABILITY,
SECURITY —
Vote א

Louis Shapiro
From South Africa,
Travel Agent — Mapai candidate for the Haifa Municipality.

FROM THE MAPAI PLATFORM

The Mission of Our Generation

The Israel Labour Party believes that it is the task of our generation:

1) To gather in the exiles.
2) To rebuild the country and make every inch of land productive.
3) To raise the moral and intellectual level of every person in Israel and to establish him in productive work, and to inculcate the values of liberty, equality, justice and fraternity.
4) To form the character of the Jewish people in its homeland so that of a free working nation, which has no opposing classes, no arbitrary authority of man over his fellow men, no exploitation of the work of others, and no discrimination whatever — whether between man and woman, or between Jew and non-Jew.
5) To maintain the sovereignty of the State of Israel, integrated as an equal nation in a free world, without any distinctions of race, colour or creed.

In order to achieve these aims we must:

1) Populate the uninhabited districts in the north (in Upper Galilee and the vicinity of Nazareth), as well as the South and the Negev.
2) Bring to Israel the Jews of North Africa, and encourage immigration from Western countries.
3) Strengthen the security of Israel by consistently improving the organization, training equipment and morale of the Israel Defence Army.
4) Improve elementary education and increase agricultural and vocational training and the pioneering spirit in accordance with the National Education Act; encourage sport in Israel; AIM AT INCLUDING SECONDARY EDUCATION IN THE NATIONAL SCHOOL SYSTEM, AND OPEN SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR ALL GRADUATES OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS; give scholarships to those who lack the means, and especially to pupils from the oriental communities; make every effort to raise the educational level of teachers in elementary schools; persist in establishing and teaching the Hebrew language to the people at large; strive to make Israel a World Centre of Torah, Judaism, science and research.
5) Maintain honesty, efficiency, punctuality, devotion to duty and courtesy towards every needy person — among all governmental and municipal officials and clerks; fight relentlessly against every sign of corruption or misuse of public money, whether direct or indirect.
6) Strengthen the bond between the State of Israel and the Jewish people abroad by increasing Hebrew education; attract Jewish youth from all countries to study for a year or two in Israel's secondary and university-level schools; encourage the pioneering movements in all countries of the Diaspora; increase immigration and settlement and the flow of capital to the country, and deepen the sense of Jewish unity among Jews abroad, while fighting all evidences of assimilation.
7) Deepen Jewish consciousness amongst Israel youth; spread knowledge of the situation in the Diaspora among the people of Israel, and increase its awareness of its moral obligations to world Jewry.

Economic Policy

During the tenure of the Third Knesset we must raise the population of Israel to at least two million. The party will strive, in the Third Knesset, to:

1) Balance the governmental budgets, maintain the stability of prices and the currency, and increase the reserves of foreign currency.
2) Distribute the burden of taxes required for public services, for the security and development of the country, among all strata of the population in accordance with their ability to pay, without favouritism or discrimination, on the basis of a progressive scale, with special attention paid to direct assessment and efficient tax-collecting.
3) Work constantly for raising productivity and output in industry and agriculture.
4) Encourage the further investment of private and public capital.
5) Establish settlement areas on the lands of Lachish, Ta'anach, Arad, Galilee, the Arnavah and the hills of the Negev, which will subsist on agriculture and small and large-scale industry. Secure employment, fair wages, and special consideration in regard to guard and other security measures (such as Sandlit fences, etc.), as well as efficient marketing arrangements for the settlers of these areas.
6) Complete the Yarkon River Project, and finish the first stage of re-directing the Jordan waters southwards.
7) Improve workmanship in all trades, provide electric power, easy credit and proper workshops for artisans, establish cooperative marketing societies for their products and develop the vocational training of youth.
8) Double the output of electric power in order to meet the growing light and power needs of industry, as well as for domestic purposes.
9) Increase tourism by appropriate marking and care of ancient and modern historical places and monuments, and the provision of proper travelling, hotel and entertainment arrangements for tourists.
10) Once and for all do away with the ma'barot, their tin and wooden huts, overcome crowding and clear the slums by building tens of thousands of housing units with governmental funds for new immigrants, newly-married couples and veteran settlers; and housing in existing developments both old and new, and in development areas; increase building through the Saving Schemes for Housing, and encourage private building in cities and villages.
11) Build a fortified port city at Eilat and open the Red Sea to the Israel merchant marine and fishing fleet, as free waters for Israel and foreign vessels from and to Eilat.
12) Devote the Reparations Payments to the development of State industries, and invest a sizeable part of these payments to the increase of our merchant marine and fishing fleets.
13) Defend small-scale retailers so that they should not be discriminated against in distributing commodities (whether they be imported or produced locally) by wholesalers' import monopolies, or manufacturers' cartels. Help the small-scale merchant to get credit on proper terms.

In order to put these aims into effect, the government will encourage all productive initiative by individuals, corporations, co-operative and collective companies, owned or run by Israelis or foreigners. The Government will also put up development projects, as needed by using government funds exclusively, or in partnership with individuals and companies in Israel or abroad, and with the General Federation of Jewish Labour (Histadrut) as well as other organizations.

All productive enterprise which is of benefit to the Israel economy will receive the full support of the government, without any distinction as to who the *entrepreneur* may be.

Foreign Policy

The factors which determine Israel's foreign policy are:

1) Determination to promote peace in the world at large, and constant efforts to obtain a permanent peace settlement with the neighbouring states.
2) The requirements of security, immigration and the development and economic independence of our country.
3) The situation and requirements of Jewry in the Diaspora.
4) Faith in democracy, in human freedom and in human equality.
5) The principles of the United Nations Charter.

We must develop and encourage, as in the past, mutual aid and friendly relations with every peace-loving nation, without reference to its internal regime.

In all our relations with foreign countries we must maintain our sovereignty.

We must maintain and develop trade and cultural relations with all countries interested in doing so on equal terms.

We must especially strengthen our connections with all countries which, like us, have democratic regimes.

We must support the right of all Jewish communities to immigrate to Israel wherever they may be.

Defence and Security

THE ISRAEL LABOUR PARTY CONSIDERS THE QUESTION OF SECURITY TO BE THE CENTRAL PROBLEM OF THE STATE AT THIS TIME

The party considers it crucial that the younger generation be educated for pioneering and land settlement, and that the youth—in the settlements, the cities and the villages—should be prepared to go to immigrant settlements in order to help them learn to work to defend themselves, and to inculcate social and cultural values.

Gifted pioneers who settled in border areas or in the Negev, and who are sent by their settlements to institutions of higher learning (Hebrew University or the Technion) shall receive their higher education at state expense.

Israel will undertake any possible initiative and will support any initiative proposed by UNO, to lessen the tension between Israel and its neighbours, and will be a party to any step which makes for peace, but will reject, as in the past, any attempt at foreign intervention which would affect its sovereignty and its international status, and any attempt to weaken its ability to protect the life and property of its citizens.

Appeal to the People

The party calls on all the builders and defenders of the nation, on all the citizens of Israel to fulfil their national duty on the Election Day of the Third Knesset. Do not waste your votes on lunatic fringe lists, or on factions which will inevitably go into a barren, sabotaging opposition. Gather round the party which faithfully and continuously serves the rebuilding of the nation, in order to set up a pioneering, stable, faithful and efficient government in the state, and in order to provide a decent livelihood and equal rights as well as obligations for every Israel citizen, without distinction of race, sex or religion, and in order to carry the state forward by increasing its military and political security, by achieving economic independence, and fulfilling the mission of gathering-in the exiles and fusing them in order to produce a nation which can be an example to others.

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	32	22	31	21
Tiberias	33	23	37	27
Haifa Port	31	25	30	30
Natanya	47	23	30	20
Tel Aviv Kiryа	44	20	30	20
Tel Aviv Port	35	23	29	20
Lydda Airport	46	15	33	17
Jerusalem	33	20	29	20
Beersheba	43	18	35	25
Eilat	54	25	39	29

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today.

* * *

THE HAIFA Better Business Bureau (BBB) awarded membership certificates last week to Mobil-Oil Israel Ltd., Shell Co. Shoham-Zim, M. Dizengoff & Co., Zevah Paint Works, Nesher Cement and Kaiser-Frazer, in the presence of representatives of the State Controller, the Merchants and Manufacturers Associations of Haifa.

* * *

APPROXIMATELY 2,400 tons of rice from Burma and Ceylon are due in Haifa in the s.s. Leonidas Kirtatas this week. The rice is in exchange for cement.

WOMAN ELECTROCUTED WHILE IRONING

BEERSHEBA, Sunday — Mrs. Barbara Hunter, the wife of a British engineer working in Sdom, was electrocuted there today while ironing. The body was brought to Beersheba.

Mrs. Hunter touched the metal of her iron, which was defective.

BODY WASHED ASHORE

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The body of Mrs. Berta Dodgy, 46, was washed up on the beach near the Mosiam cemetery here today.

WOUNDED BY SHRAPNEL OF EXPLODING MINE

Seriously wounded in his leg by shrapnel from an exploding mine, Shlomo Mizrahi, 17, of Tsova settlement in the Jerusalem Corridor, was yesterday taken to Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. While wandering through the nearby abandoned Arab village of Suba, he found a large tin painted with two red stripes. He threw the tin away and it exploded, at a distance of three metres.

His condition is not critical.

Charged with Abducting Policeman

On charges of abducting a policeman at dagger point and taking him to a spot near the Jordan border, Albert Kadoshin, 28, of Ramat Rachel settlement in the Jerusalem Corridor, was yesterday ordered detained for three days by Jerusalem Magistrate Y. Basak. Police were called to the settlement to prevent Kadoshin from attacking a neighbour. When the police arrived, Kadoshin forced one of the policemen to accompany him in the direction of the border. A police patrol, sent out to find the two men then arrested Kadoshin. *(Itim)*

DRIVER JAILED, FINED FOR CHILD'S DEATH

HAIFA, Sunday. — For running over and killing a three-year-old boy, Avraham Pesach, in Beisan, last February, Moshe Abeata, a Haifa driver, was sent to jail for three months and fined IL300 today, by the Relieving President of the Haifa District Court, Judge Shalom Kassan.

The vehicle which Abeata was driving, and which towed a compressor, was found to have faulty brakes and could not stop when the child dashed in front of it. The accident occurred near a kindergarten.

CLEARED OF BRIBERY

HADERA, Sunday. — Munib Bisadi, Secretary of the Labour Exchange of Bak'a el Gharbiya, in the "Triangle," was acquitted of charges of bribery by the Haifa District Judge, Mr. Sionim, today.

The charge was based on a question put to the Minister of Labour in the Knesset, who instituted an investigation.

The District Judge, however, found the prosecution witness to be completely unreliable.

BEERSHEBA DELEGATION CALLS ON ARMY

BEERSHEBA, Sunday. — A "get acquainted" delegation of local citizens and members of the Soldiers Welfare Committee, accompanied by the Mayor of Beersheba, Mr. David Tuvyahu, visited an Army unit "somewhere in Israel" today, and gave the soldiers an informal reception. The unit is to be "adopted" by the town when it is transferred here early next month.

CONSUMERS GET CHOICE

As of August 1, consumers may choose between a 300 gram jam and a 200 gram sugar ration, the spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said yesterday. Consumers who choose the additional sugar ration will obtain it at the groceries at which they receive the regular sugar ration.

BRITISH ZIONIST DIES

LONDON, Sunday (INA). — Dr. S. Levenberg, head of the Jewish Agency office here, said today that with the sudden death of Abraham Abrahams in Johannesburg on Saturday, British Zionism had lost one of its colourful personalities. A close collaborator of Ze'ev Jabotinsky, an able journalist and a gifted poet, he was one of the most capable spokesmen of the Revisionist Party.

NEW YORK GRADUATES REUNION IN ISRAEL

Graduates of the City College of New York who live in Israel are asked to communicate with Prof. Sid Liptzin at 21 Rehov Hagiborn, Givatayim.

Prof. Liptzin, who is representing City College at the dedication of Bar-Ilan University, plans to arrange a get-together of CCNY alumni next month at which he will bring them news of the College and learn about their activities here.

Polling Stations Open Tomorrow From 6 a.m.—11p.m. in Towns

Jerusalem Post Staff

Polling stations for tomorrow's general elections will be open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night in the larger cities and the main centres of population. In smaller places, voting will take place from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Residents in areas where polling will end earlier, will be notified in good time to enable them to cast their ballots. All citizens who are at the polls at the official closing time will be admitted, and their ballots may actually be cast after the doors are shut.

No one will be able to vote without producing an identity card. Voters will hand cards to the local polling station committee which will check names with the voters list for that station, prior to handing them an envelope each. Voters will then enter closed booths to place voting slips in the envelopes, which will then be dropped into ballot boxes in the presence of the committee. The procedure then calls for the return of identity cards which will be stamped to show that the vote has been cast.

Where elections to municipalities are also being held, the same procedure will be adopted, but before the municipality election committees. Identity cards will not be marked a second time.

Information offices in the more densely populated districts will direct voters to the correct polling station and will furnish any other advice. The location of these offices will be advertised in the press.

Alcohol Sale Banned

The sale of alcohol during the 24 hours beginning at midnight tomorrow will be forbidden. Other forms of entertainment will be allowed. Tuesday will be a holiday for workers in shops, businesses, factories and offices, and part-holiday for those in dairies, jog factories, and food shops. Health services will operate on a Sabbath and holiday schedule, but the transport companies will operate their normal shifts.

Newspapers will appear tomorrow, the Central Elections Committee has announced.

The Ministry of Labour has stated that commercial baking will be permitted tonight.

Kol Yisrael will broadcast its first election bulletin at midnight tomorrow and the last one at 2 a.m. on Thursday. In addition to the usual newscasts and special election results bulletins, the station will interrupt its regularly scheduled programmes for flashes of national significance.

Election results will be broadcast at the following hours:

- Tomorrow night: At midnight and at 12.45;
- Wednesday morning: 6.05, 7, 8, 10, 11, noon, 1.30, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.30, 10, 11.
- Wednesday night and Thursday morning: Midnight, 1, 2, and 3.

The following special foreign language newscasts will be broadcast on Wednesday: English, 7 a.m.; French, 7.10 a.m.; Yiddish, 7.20 a.m., 2.15 p.m.; Ladino, 7.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m.; Hungarian, 7.40 a.m.; Rumanian, 7.50 a.m.

Post Office Service

Central post offices and all branches will remain open to the public on Election Day during the same hours as on Fridays. Telegraph and telephone services in the main cities will be as usual. Only letters and daily papers will be distributed to homes. Telegrams and express mail will be delivered in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv-Jaffa and Haifa until 11 p.m.; in other towns, a Friday schedule will be maintained.

No parcels will be accepted, money orders issued or Postal Bank business transacted.

At the post office branches in Mahane Yehuda, Jerusalem; Tel Nordau, Tel Aviv; and Nahalia, Haifa, information centres for voters will be opened by the Central Elections Committee, and no post office business will be transacted.

Day summer camps for children in all parts of the country will be closed on Election Day, and only boarding camps will remain open. It was announced yesterday by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Justice Agranat, Chairman of the Central Elections Committee, will address editors and journalists at Beit Sokolow here today on the final arrangements for the national and local government elections. This will be the first meeting in the still unfinished new headquarters of the Journalists Association.

In preparation for Election Day, chairmen of all polling station committees in the Tel Aviv-Jaffa elections are to be briefed by the Municipal Elections Committee in 8 Rehov Bezalel Jaffe, between 5 and 9 p.m. today. The chairmen will have to be at their posts before 5.30 tomorrow morning, as polling begins at 6 a.m.

Because of their special duties on Election Day, members of the police force will be exempt from queuing at polling stations, the Central Elections Committee has decided.

All voting envelopes for the Beersheba elections here will have to be signed by two members of the Local Elections Committee, before being handed to the voter, the Committee decided yesterday. It was agreed a few days ago that this would also be the procedure for the Knesset elections.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE OPENED

RAMAT GAN, Sunday. — A vocational training centre was opened at Or Yehuda yesterday in the presence of Ministry of Labour officials, representatives of the Histadrut Executive and members of the Local Council.

The school, which will cater for 80 trainees between the ages of 16 and 25, will give nine-month courses in fitting and turning, and motor car mechanics.

Mapai Will Gain 2, G.Z. Lose 5 Seats

"No outstanding changes will take place in the proportional composition of the Third Knesset following tomorrow's elections," the Israel Public Opinion Research Centre in Jerusalem predicted yesterday. The Centre foresees an increase of two seats (to 47) for Mapai and a drop of five seats (to 18) for the General Zionists.

The Left parties, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda together and the Communists, Herut and the combined Religious Bloc would hold their own, the Progressives could expect two more places (to six), and the Likud list, appearing for the first time in a Knesset election, three seats, it is predicted.

'Would Exploit Contacts with Cairo'

Jerusalem's only major political rally yesterday was held in Histadrut Square where over 2,000 persons gathered to hear Mr. Yigal Alon outline the platform of Ahdut Ha'avoda.

Ahdut Ha'avoda would, if included in the next Government, use "its personal contacts" with the Nasser Government in Egypt to convince that country that Israel had no intention of initiating war, Mr. Alon declared.

If the Arab states initiated aggressive action, however, Israel would not only not retreat from her present borders but would push them forward, he said.

The importance of the participation by women in political life was stressed at a WIZO symposium on "The Woman in Public Life," held yesterday at Beit Hahalutzot, Jerusalem.

Mrs. Irma Polak, Chairman of the Public Relations Department of WIZO, stated that the major political parties had given relatively few places on their Knesset election list to women. In Jerusalem, women had reacted to this discrimination by presenting their own list.

Mrs. Shulamith Swarts-Nardi, Instructor of English at the Hebrew University, said that women in the United States, while perhaps having less representation in Congress than Israel women had in the Knesset, had a much firmer foothold in public life.

Jewish tradition did not relegate women to a back seat in political and public life, Mrs. Rachel Kagan, Chairman of the Israel WIZO, declared, calling for increased feminine participation in these spheres. Mrs. Kagan also protested that the present tax laws discriminated against married women.

Noisy Meeting Keeps Beersheba Isolated

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Sunday. — Telephone communication between here and the rest of the country was interrupted this evening when the noise from a well-attended Herut meeting on the roof of the Post Office made it impossible for operators to hear the requests for numbers.

Police stated that they were unable to intervene, and leaders of the Herut Party claimed that they had police permission to stage the rally there and also to use loudspeakers.

Finally, the desperate telephone operators, to keep out part of the noise, closed all the doors and windows despite the heat. Only then was it just possible for calls to go through.

Mapai, Mapam and the National Religious Front also held meetings tonight, while tomorrow afternoon will see the last round in the Beersheba election battle, when Ahdut Ha'avoda are to hold a rally.

Final Appeal For Clean Campaign

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The "Goodwill Committee" of journalists and party representatives made a final appeal to all those responsible for running the elections and all party workers taking part in last minute campaigning to refrain from causing disturbances on Election Day.

At its last meeting today, the Committee announced that the Ministry of Defence had replied to the complaint that military government officials had been electioneering. The Minister stated that he had issued an order on June 13, forbidding such officials from participating in the campaign in any way whatsoever.

ALLEGED MISUSE OF GOVERMENT CARS

Mr. E. Elieshar, M.K., (General Zionists) has written to the State Controller asking for an investigation on the use by Cabinet Ministers of government automobiles and chauffeurs for election campaigning.

"As a taxpayer, I ask why this burden should be put on the taxpayers," Mr. Elieshar wrote.

No comment was forthcoming from the State Controller's Office yesterday.

JORDAN COURT CUTS INFILTRATOR'S TERM

The Old City High Court of Appeal has reduced from three years to three months the prison sentence for smuggling and infiltration into Israel of an Arab from Daharia village on the Hebron-Beersheba road, the Old City daily "A-Diffa" reported yesterday. The Court also reduced from three years to one the sentence of Ibrahim Mareika of Hebron for possessing IL2,275. Two other residents of Hebron were sentenced to a year and a half in prison for smuggling cattle into Israel and possessing IL4,500.

'Turco-Iraqi Pact Threat to Israel'

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — "Israel is not, generally, very easily frightened," Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Minister of Defence, told Mr. Hilav Simon, of the United Press, here today. Mr. Simon had asked if Israel considered the Turco-Iraqi treaty a threat to her security. Mr. Ben-Gurion answered that it did adversely affect Israel security.

The Defence Minister saw "no objective reason whatsoever for any dispute between Israel and Egypt, provided that Egypt carries out her obligations under the terms of the Armistice Agreement." Cooperation between the two countries "is likely to have a most beneficial effect on both and would promote the cause of peace in the area."

"If there is any Egyptian statesman who is ready to meet me to consider ways and means for the improvement of relations between Israel and the Arab states, I am ready at any time or place."

"This, of course, does not mean that I would not be ready also to meet an Arab statesman from any other Arab country, but I assume that only Egypt, as the largest of the Arab states, could possibly initiate such talks."

"What do you think is the chief bone of contention between Israel and the Arab states?" he was asked.

"In so far as I understand the attitude of the Arab rulers, the conflict centres on the very existence of the State of Israel. Sooner or later, however, the Arab states are bound to recognise that Israel is an established fact, which cannot be undone. Of course, Israel preceded all Arab states in this land of ours." The tension on the border would disappear when the Arab states decide to observe the Armistice agreements, Mr. Ben-Gurion continued.

No Easing of Blockade

Mr. Simon asked if there seemed to be any easing of the Egyptian blockade in the Suez Canal Zone. The Minister of Defence answered: "No, since the Security Council does not ensure the observance by Egypt of its own resolution calling for freedom of passage through the Canal."

Israel would not permit any foreign army within her boundaries, he said when asked if Israel would oppose the stationing of U.N. troops on her border, if accordance with the Tripartite Declaration of 1950. Israel was not a party to the declaration, he added.

Israel's victory in 1948 was due to the fact that "she knew why she was fighting," Mr. Ben-Gurion said; while the Arabs "had no interest in that war. In this respect, nothing has changed."

If a Communist coup d'etat were to be carried out in any adjacent state, Israel would not interfere, "unless she is called upon to do so by the U.N., or if she is attacked. Internally, Israel will not outlaw any party which does not contravene the laws of the land."

"If a mutual defence pact with the U.S. required the establishment of American military or naval bases in Israel territory, would Israel consent?" the Minister of Defence was asked.

Prepared for Treaty

"Israel is prepared to sign a mutual defence treaty with any democratic state, provided that such a treaty has no aggressive intent, is based on equality and reciprocity and does not prejudice in any way her sovereignty and independence," he declared.

Asked for his views on Israel's position in relation to East and West, Mr. Ben-Gurion declared, "Israel strives for friendly relations with all peace-loving countries, be the internal regime what it may. However, she is particularly interested in strengthening her ties with the democratic countries, both because she cherishes her own democratic way of life and because Jews in democratic countries are free to live a Jewish life and take part in the development of Israel."

When asked "which country exerts the greatest cultural impact on Israel today," Mr. Ben-Gurion said: "Israel is influenced by the teachings of the prophets and by modern science.

"She has been learning a great deal from the U.S., Britain and France. But the standards achieved by her own scientists probably do not fall below those of Europe and America."

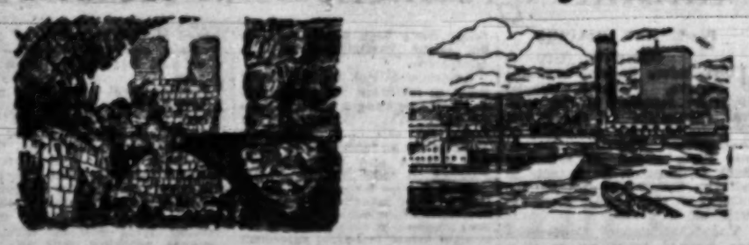
JORDAN DERVISH HEAD

At the request of members of a Dervish sect (Moslem mystic movement) living in the Little Triangle, the Government has granted permission to the sect's spiritual leader in Jordan to enter Israel for 30 days for the purpose of religious instruction to his followers.

B'NAI B'RITH PRIZE AT TECHNION SCHOOL

The Hillel Lodge of B'nai B'rith has established three cash prizes at the Technical High School of the Technion, to be awarded to students who excel in precision work.

New Picture Postcards Being Printed



A new series of picture postcards to be issued by the Post Office will include representations of sites of battles during the War of Independence, the country's development, and pictures of world-famous synagogues. Pictured above are the slipway at Haifa Port and Yehiam. The postcards will be printed from line cuts.

More Turkish Import Licences for Israel

ISTANBUL, Sunday (INA). — The Ministry of Commerce has decided to grant LT7m. worth of licences for imports from Israel. The decision was taken following Israel's purchase of 6,000 sheep from Turkey which will be delivered soon.

Most of the imports will consist of cement and other construction material. This new allocation puts the balance of trade in a more favourable position, although Turkey still owes Israel $42m.

Meanwhile, a problem regarding Israel's participation in the Izmir International Fair, from August 20 to September 20, has been solved. The Ministry of Commerce had decided to allocate 10 per cent of last year's currency quota to Israel, but will now allow $275,000 to participating Israel firms, representing more than half the quota granted last year. Israel is one of the countries to receive the highest currency allocation. Other participants, including Germany, have been granted 30 to 35 per cent of last year's allotments because of the currency shortage. More than a hundred Israel firms will participate in the fair.

Grape Harvest Begins In Shomron

HADERA, Sunday. — The grape harvest began in the Shomron district today, and the wine cellar gates of Zichron Ya'acov were thrown open to receive 600,000 kilograms of muscat wine grapes, which are the first to be harvested.

Next Sunday, the harvest will be in full swing, requiring the employment of 500 pickers and 150 in the Zichron Ya'acov wine cellars during the next few weeks.

Kaiser-Frazer To Assemble Renault Cars

Renault "Quatre Chevaux" automobiles will be assembled at the Kaiser-Frazer plant in Israel and sold locally beginning November this year, it is learned from reliable sources. Though not yet decided, it is hoped that the Renault will be sold at a popular price.

The factory will sell jeeps and other vehicles to French Equatorial Africa in exchange for the Renault parts.

"SHALOM, SHALOM" OPENS IN RAMAT GAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The Hebrew "review-operetta" will make its bow in this country when "Shalom, Shalom" is presented by the Do-Re-Mi troupe at the Rama Hall, Ramat Gan, on Saturday, the Press was told here today. "Shalom, Shalom," a mixture of review and operetta, was written by Ephraim Kishon, with music by A. Juster and lyrics by a group headed by Raphael Klatzkin. The directors are W. Back and R. Davidca.

COURT ORDER ON MACHINE LICENCE

The Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem on Friday issued an order nisi against the Director of the Industry Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry calling upon him to show cause why an import licence for a machine should not be issued to Mr. Yitshak Fina.

Mr. Fina claimed that he had asked permission for a small steel rolling mill to be brought from Germany under the Reparations Agreement, but that the director had refused to grant it following an argument on conditions of the licence. He claimed that the refusal had been based on personal and not administrative grounds.

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Two balconies, boiler.
Fourth floor, Rehavia Quartet, Keynesey IL5,500, Rent IL35.
Write: No. 713, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

ELECTIONS TO THE THIRD KNESSET Announcement

with regard to the public holiday on the Election Day of the Third Knesset.

1. Section 5 of the Elections to the Knesset Law — 1955, states that Election Day will be a public holiday. Transportation services and other public services will continue to function as usual.
2. According to this, factories, offices, commercial and business enterprises will not function on Election Day, July 26, 1955.
3. Transportation services, restaurants, cafes, hotels, pensions, kiosks, and factories with round-the-clock production will remain open as usual. Newspapers will appear as usual.
4. Milk, milk by-products and ice may be distributed until 10 a.m.
5. Grocery shops will remain open until 2 p.m.
6. Bakeries will supply bread to stores until 10 a.m.
7. Theatres and cinemas will remain open as usual.
8. Health and medical services will function as on Saturdays and holidays.
9. The serving and selling of alcoholic drinks is absolutely forbidden, beginning 12 midnight, July 25, 1955 until 12 midnight, July 26, 1955.
10. This announcement will take the place of the announcements which appeared in the press on Friday, July 22, 1955.

SHIMON AGRANAT
Justice of the Supreme Court
Chairman, Central Elections Committee for the Third Knesset.

July 24, 1955.

U.S. Air Cadets Like Our Food

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—Thanks for the tasty food they have been served in Israel and appreciation of the fine climate ("better than that of Washington when we left"), was expressed here tonight by the five American air cadets at present touring the country as guests of the Air Force.

They were speaking informally at a reception in their honour given at the Ramat Aviv Hotel by the Air Force Commander, Aluf Dan Tolkowsky. Other senior Defence Forces officers and a representative of the Aero Club attended.

Tomorrow, the youngsters are to be the guests at receptions given by the U.S. Ambassador and the Mayors of Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan.

PART OF RUSSIAN CREW TO BE REPATRIATED

TAIPEH, Sunday (UP). — Twenty-nine crew members of the Russian tanker, Tuapse, which was seized more than a year ago by the Nationalist Navy, are to leave for home via Hong Kong tomorrow.

Another 20 crew members have been granted political asylum in Formosa. Of these, nine have been given permission to enter the U.S. The remainder will be employed by the Nationalist Government in various positions.

The Tuapse was seized by the Nationalists in the Formosa Straits loaded with a cargo of jet fuel for China.

EGYPTIANS RELEASE SWEDISH SHIP

CAIRO, Sunday (Reuter). — The 11,000-ton Swedish ship, Anna Salen, was released today after she had been impounded by the Egyptian authorities following a shooting incident yesterday.

French Foreign Legion guards aboard the ship had opened fire on a group of deserters who jumped overboard and swam for shore. They killed a German and wounded several Italians.

LEE
I want to see you.
Write to: No. 1092, P.O.B. 96, Haifa.

Cables in Brief

MANN. — The 80-year-old, German-born American author, Thomas Mann, was flown from Holland to Switzerland on Sunday and rushed to a medical clinic in Zurich. He was spending a holiday in the Dutch resort of Nordwijk when his health deteriorated. He is being treated for phlebitis.

RETURNING. — Mr. Carlos Socarras, exiled President of Cuba, has declared that he would return to his homeland on August 6 and rely on "the loyalty of the Cuban people" for protection. The ex-President left Cuba in 1952 after Gen. Fulgencio Batista took over the country in a bloodless coup.

118 FOREST FIRES SWEEP ONTARIO

TORONTO, Sunday (Reuter). — The Department of Lands and Forests declared that Ontario's present forest fire menace was unparalleled in the history of the province. Of 136 fires now being fought, 27 were out of control.

Sixteen were extinguished within the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday, but 11 more broke out in the same period. Sixty planes were aiding the 4,500 persons fighting the fires.

U NU BACK HOME

RANGOON, Sunday (UP). — Premier U Nu and his party returned here last night from Tokyo, completing a world tour. A huge crowd with garlands of flowers greeted the Premier at the airport. Tired but smiling, U Nu greeted his Cabinet Ministers and diplomatic heads of missions. He left on May 28 to visit Israel, Yugoslavia, Britain, the U.S. and Japan.

This Heat Is Terrible!
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HEALTH
SAVES
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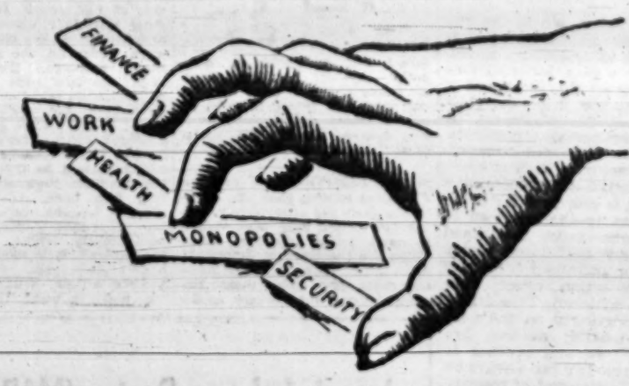
Jerusalem: Tel.3802.
Tel Aviv: P.O.B. 2180, Haifa: P.O.B. 576.
Jerusalem: P.O.B. 152.



The hand that controls everything
Will turn into a punch that destroys everything

— enslaves the individual
— enforces discrimination
— discourages investments
— disrupts international relations
— and, finally, destroys personal freedom.
ONLY STRENGTH CAN
HALT THE FORCE
of Mapai's attempt at totalitarian rule!
DON'T WASTE YOUR VOTE
ON SATELLITES—
THE ORGANIZATION OF
GENERAL ZIONISTS
IN ISRAEL
CENTRE PARTY

Mr. & Mrs. Alberto Ghersefeld
are happy to announce the birth of their
Daughter, Sabrina Deborah
sister to Danny
on July 23, 1955, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED. R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management: JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatzalet P.O.B. 81, Tel. 4333 (4 lines).

TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin P.O.B. 1170. Tel. 4351/2.

HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat P.O.B. 66, Tel. 4066 (3 lines).

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Inland IL.25.000 Foreign IL.34.000 per year.

Monday, July 25, 1955
Av 6, 5715. — Sivan 6, 1374

YESTERDAY Israel's newly fledged Public Opinion Research Centre essayed one final estimate, on the eve of elections, as to how the public would vote. Its verdict was that there would be "certainly a decline for the General Zionists, a steady rise for the Israel Labour Party, an increase in support for the Progressives, no change for the Religious Parties, the Mapam or Ahdut Ha'avoda; in fact no fundamental changes in the relative strength of parties in a future Knesset."

PUBLIC OPINION

Only time can show whether this is an accurate estimate or not, and time is rapidly running out. Sometimes public opinion polls are so scientific that they go astray completely in dealing with that mixture of imponderable emotions and surprisingly sober judgments called the average man. There have been classical occasions in recent times in which the expectations of the experts have been surprisingly upset. One was the re-election of ex-President Truman and another was the overwhelming nature of the victory of Labour in Great Britain after the war. For opinion polls really do not yet possess a perfect means of looking into the hearts of the common man all that closely. It was Truman's personal appeal which won the day; it was recognition of the need for a united front of all the working nation from intellectual to navvy which swept Labour into power in 1945. No one could have foreseen how strong that sentiment was to be except those who had the faith and vision to read the certain signs of mass public feeling.

In tomorrow's election there may well be some similar surprises which will confound the wise-heads who have been wagging their pates for the last few weeks and saying that nothing will change very much. In Jerusalem, this last week-end, to take one example, the masses in Talpiot Ma'abara, Ein Kerem, in Bet Mazmil and in the centre of the city, came in their thousands to hear Israel Labour party speakers when they only attended in their tens to hear representatives of some other parties. On Saturday night, the call to the nation of Mr. David Ben-Gurion held the people's attention, as well it might, for it was a sober and reasoned appeal to the citizens.

The party which he represented to the people stands out from all the others in respect as it goes forth tomorrow to meet the judgment of the electorate. It has been the prime initiator of almost all the constructive measures that have been put forward since Israel held its first elections shortly after becoming a State. It is therefore particularly open to the criticism of those who only performed what they performed under duress or refrained from any course of action other than carping criticism. This criticism, particularly on the part of the smaller parties, has been as free and profuse as that commodity can always be when it is divested of responsibility or any chance of assuming it. In its extremist form it might sink to bomb-throwing, violence being the last resource of the mind entirely devoid of political thought.

Mapai has led the way in organizing land settlement, in expanding agriculture, developing natural resources, restraining inflation, stabilizing the currency, housing the people, passing social legislation and building up the armed forces. Supreme among the parties of the State, be they blocs or splinters, it is in a position to test the needs of the people, for it is nothing if not the popular party of Israel, leading since the Yishuv began and piloting the Zionist cause on the road to Statehood.

Era of Negotiation Begins

Summit Agreement is Far-Reaching

By HENRY SHAPIRO

GENEVA, (UP). — JUST before he emplaned for Geneva, Premier Nikolai Bulganin reported to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party fulfilment of the current Five-Year Economic Plan, ahead of schedule. Back in Moscow, he is able to tell the Soviet Cabinet of the success of the Geneva plan, exactly on schedule.

The "Coexistence" Conference has worked according to plan. The experts of the Soviet Planning Commission could not have arranged it better, although this time, and for the first time in Soviet history, they have enjoyed the full cooperation of the major Western powers. The Malenkov-Khrushchev new look has assumed the aspect of an international new look.

The temperature of the cold war has been reduced by many degrees. The beginning of the end of that war has been launched, and agreement has been reached on the necessity of a common goal — the eventual abolition of shooting wars.

As expected, no progress has been made towards the solution of the major problem of Germany, but machinery will be set up for long and arduous negotiations on the inter-related questions of European security and unification of Germany to begin next autumn.

President Eisenhower's "era of negotiation" is on. The Big Four Foreign Ministers as well as a number of subcommittees are expected to meet more than once within the next 12 months to try to reconcile East-West views on various global problems which still are poles apart.

The talks have not been limited to the four-point official agenda. In the course of private, informal bilateral conversations, mutual views were exchanged and intentions probed on the critical Far-Eastern situation highlighted by the Saigon riots. The problem of international Communism and the situation in the East-European Communist states were discussed. India's Premier and Germany's Chancellor have been absent though not silent participants of the conference.

American-Soviet relations will meant to maintain the *status quo* cultural exchanges will be expanded. West Germany will make an effort to recapture some of its lost markets in Eastern Europe and will probably succeed to some extent.

There is hope for progress in the field of arms reduction, but the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons proposed by the Russians is not in sight before fool-proof agreement on controls and inspection is concluded, and Eisenhower's bold and utopian plan for the interchange of military information and free aerial reconnaissance will probably be rejected by the Russians. It will take much more mutual confidence than Geneva could possibly have engendered to persuade the Russians to throw open their military installations to American observers. From a Soviet point of view the American plan is particularly unrealistic, as the Russians, like everybody else, already know much more about the widely publicized U.S. military plant than Americans can learn about Russia's.

However the limitation of conventional armaments is definitely in the cards. The Russians have accepted the Western plan for the reduction of armed forces. It will not be easy to work out the concrete implementation of an agreement to plan a ceiling on military personnel, to solve the questions of inspection and control, but the situation is hopeful.

Good Trade Prospects

The prospects for increased international trade are also good. The importance of trade, except in terms of removing existing barriers to the normalization of inter-state relations, should not be exaggerated. America and the Soviet Union are both fairly self-sufficient countries whose foreign trade is a marginal factor in their economies. Less richly endowed countries like England, Italy, Japan and China are more interested than others in the eventual elimination of cold war restrictions on world commerce.

Partly as a result of the Geneva Conference and greater relaxation of international tensions, mutual accommodations in the Far East may be expected. The exuberant Chinese Communists who run their own Asian empire appear to have accepted Moscow's counsel of moderation and tacitly agreed to a cease fire in the Formosa Straits.

The low-level direct talks now believed to be in process between the Americans and the Chinese will be pursued and developed. It is understood that Secretary Dulles told Foreign Minister Molotov that America still insists on Chinese Nationalist participation in direct talks so that the efforts of the contending sides will be directed towards working out an appropriate formula for high-level meeting.

The possibility of an agreement to maintain the *status quo* in Formosa should not be excluded for the immediate future. Nor is it likely that the big four powers will permit the dynamite-laden situation in Indo-China to develop into a resumption of hostilities. An all-out effort will be made in the succeeding months to bring about relative stability to the Far East, but chances of success there are much lower than in Europe.

At the Cinema

THE best thing about "The Cruel Sea," held over at the Edison, is the absolute absence of bathos — which local producers should note. The first lieutenant's remark on seeing the defeated enemy: "They don't look very much different from our boys, sir," sums up the whole film.

Election Week Treat

I COULDN'T tell why "Room for One More" (Orgil, J'lem) is billed "A Special Treat for Election Week," as none of the contending parties offers free babies for adoption to the electorate. However, Betsy Drake manages to make a wife who adopts seven children plausible. Cary Grant has our sympathies as a husband who puts up with a so fast rising a family. Especially my sympathies: my wife brings home all the canine waifs and strays of Jerusalem.

Th. F. M.

KEEPING POSTED

"TROUBLE is," said the man, "that I have to keep my truck standing outside the house all night. Nowadays, as though I hadn't enough to do, I have to get up half an hour early to scrape off other people's election propaganda that's been pasted all over the bus. I'm an old Mapainik—what do I look like carrying Herut posters around, or even Progressive ones? First day I never noticed, and drove around all day with big "P's" blazing from the back, till somebody asked me who'd made me a professor. Suppose I was lucky it wasn't the Communists, or I couldn't have shown my face again at the cafe."

•

RADIO Damascus is also bothered by the elections in Israel again. Last Tuesday, in the Hebrew programme, a commentator drew attention to the fact that posters have appeared in Tel Aviv over the signature of the Rabbi of Satmar, appealing to the religious population not to take part in the polling, against which there is a traditional taboo. Generally speaking, the commentator seemed to favour the Rabbi warmly, as a man opposed to a lay state in

Israel, but he could not altogether support his conclusions. He thought it most important for the people in Israel to vote, no matter whom for, so long as it was against Mapai, "the worst of all the parties."

•

A CORRESPONDENT in Jerusalem reports that she opened the door the other day to admit two young men who wished to hand her a pamphlet called "Who are the General Zionists?" As an economically-minded housewife she told them the pamphlet was unnecessary, as she always voted General Zionist anyhow; it was just a waste of paper and ink. They laughed heartily and infectiously, and insisted that she should take it anyway. The joke did not dawn on her until she read a couple of pages and discovered that the pamphlet was an attack on General Zionist leaders by Mapai.

•

IN Nahariya, even electioneering has been kept clean, and that does not mean only that nobody puts bombs in other people's houses. A visitor to the township writes that he was overcome by a nostalgic desire to ride in a horse-carriage and was taken for a decorous amble by one of the elderly, licensed carriage drivers. Several times during their ride the horse stopped short, puked the carriage over to the side of the road and then proceeded carefully for a few steps before moving, back into the middle again. The passenger asked what was the matter, and the driver explained that there were election posters pasted on the road in places — "probably by people from outside" — and that the horse would not step on the white patches. He added soberly that it was fine to think that in this way Providence prevented even a dumb animal from defacing election posters, as had been agreed upon by the Local Council.

•

LATE one evening we saw a friend at a cafe drinking a glass of tea carefully on one side of his mouth. He had the most terrible toothache, he said, and neither of the chemists who were down on the night duty roster answered their phones. Well? So he'd rung the police. No, he hadn't told them his name or where he worked, which might possibly have gingered up a sleepy officer. He'd just said he had the toothache. But they had promised to try to contact the chemists themselves and to ring him back. After another glass of tea the phone rang and the proprietor wanted to know belligerently who'd asked for the police? It turned out they hadn't been able to get an answer either. Was the tooth still bad? It was? They'd come and pick him up and see what they could do. Presently a truck came for the sufferer. When they reached the first chemist's, they found a little notice to say that the other one was open that night. The address was on the other side of Jerusalem. In the mean time an emergency message had come in to ask that a dangerously ill person should be brought in from Aminadav, some way out of the town. After this errand of mercy, the patrol was sent to pick up five characters involved in a fight and take them to the lock-up to have the argument out in comfort. The patrol then finally had time for our friend with the tooth, and set out for the address given on the door of the chemist's shop.

They woke up several families living at the house, leaving one of them cursing policemen who invaded your homes in the middle of the night, but couldn't find the chemist. The driver, a seasoned Jerusalemite, finally discovered that the municipality had changed all the numbers in that street last week. With a little ingenuity they figured out the system and finally found the right place. The sergeant practically broke down the door before he could wake up the reluctant chemist, who said he'd never heard the numbers were changed. By then our friend discovered that the joys of the chase had caused his toothache to disappear but he bought his medicine to make sure. The sergeant muttered ominously that it might have been a shot to save somebody's life, and started taking down names and addresses.

Today's contributors include G. Axelrad, Tel Aviv, Josef Hirsh, Haifa, and B. Epstein, Jerusalem.

Israel Labour Party (MAPAI)

Jerusalem Branch

An Urgent Message

Voters for ℵ who are not in Jerusalem will find detailed announcements with regard to their transportation to the city polls in today's and tomorrow's "DAVAR," July 25 and 26, 1955.

To All Our Esteemed Customers

Please note that, owing to the elections to the Knesset, our offices and warehouses will be closed on July 26, 1955, UNTIL NOON ONLY.

LAYAM Co. Ltd.

Readers' Letters

HERUT DOCTORS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your Press Review of July 15, it is shown that "Herut" set itself up as a true friend of the doctors, supporting their strike.

In my opinion, this attitude of "Herut" in this matter before the elections is rather unctuous. Because the party it represents is no less cruel than the other institutions toward the physicians it employs, maybe much more. For, as everybody knows, it has its own Kupat Holim, claiming 120,000 members and nearly 200 doctors. In my capacity as a former veteran member of this Sick Fund until six months ago, I know, as each of their members knows it, that their physicians, though they never go on strike, are the most miserably remunerated and the most overworked among the employed doctors of this country.

As a spectacular reaction against the system prevailing at the Kupat Holim of the Histadrut, "Herut" granted its physicians the right to engage concomitantly in private practice. But they must consent to some small and unimportant clauses. Here they are:

- *The lowest salary in the country, IL858.*
- *Uniform pay, irrespective of family size, qualifications, professional past and seniority;*
- *The same amount of work all year round, in summer as in winter;*
- *An eight-hour day, from eight to one and from four to seven.*

But "Herut," at least, safeguarded the most sacred rights of their physicians: to engage in private practice (perhaps about midnight).

A year and a half ago, the Kupat Holim Leumit acquired for its central dispensary of Tel Aviv the cooperation of an eminent surgeon, a former consultant in surgery of the Kupat Holim of the Histadrut, who worked indeed with them for six or for eight months, gaining for their dispensary a unique repute (I myself owe my health to him). Now, for an entire forenoon of responsible and demanding surgical work daily, he received from them a neat salary of IL-108 a month, some IL16 more than his nurse! At last he resigned, and to this day, the big central dispensary of Kupat Holim Leumit in Tel Aviv is without any surgeon in the morning.

As for the theoretical right of their doctors to go to strike, it never manifested itself there, for the ideological terror which surrounds them prevents them from making use of a weapon "that is only good for socialists...."

Yours, etc.
S. F.

Name and Address Supplied
Tel Aviv, July 17.

ZOA HOUSE AND POLITICS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Though it is not customary to reply to an unidentified correspondent, I wish to point out, to avoid misunderstanding arising from the letter of "I.C." in your to-day's issue, that the ZOA House, in letting its rooms to the Israel General Zionists Organization, has made no new departure. Nor has this in any way prejudiced the function of the House as a centre for American Zionists or cultural activity in general. (The Party Headquarters of the General Zionists have not been located in the ZOA House, and literature has only been distributed to those attending meetings of the Organization).

The Zionist Organization of America has on several occasions expressed in Convention its affinity with the Israel General Zionists Organization, and repeated this at its Convention last month. Every Party in Israel seeks the support, moral and material, of those of like mind abroad, and the institutions, for example, of the Histadrut Ovdim, to the establishment of which many non-Labour Zionists abroad contributed, are placed at the disposal of the Labour Party in Israel, and at election time are very intensively exploited.

I appreciate that there are some members of the Z.O.A. who do not favour links between Zionists abroad and party members in Israel, or even the very existence of Zionist Parties abroad. But they can hardly expect the official bodies of the ZOA to operate contrary to the prevailing majority policy. May I add that in the future Programme of the ZOA House, it is intended to reflect the character and activity of American Zionism, and indeed American Judaism, as a whole.

Yours truly,
ELIAS M. EPSTEIN,
Programme Director.
ZOA HOUSE IN ISRAEL

FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — An advertisement in today's *The Jerusalem Post* announces a gathering of the General Zionist Organization with myself as one of the speakers, describing me as the Chairman of the Israel-America Friendship League. I had no opportunity of seeing the contents of the advertisement before it appeared.

The Israel-America Friendship League is a strictly non-political and non-party public organization and in any appearance I may make as its chairman I am scrupulous to avoid any suggestion of party affiliation. When I take part in political activities I do so in my private capacity and not as chairman of the League.

Yours, etc.
S. S. ABRAMOV
Tel Aviv, July 21.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Further to my article of July 18, your readers may be interested to know that the U.N. International Law Commission will recommend that the General Assembly, which will open in September, extend the territorial water limit from three miles to 12 miles off-shore. The proposal will be supported by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and opposed by Britain and France.

Yours, etc.
LEO HEIMAN
Haifa, July 20.

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Yesterday's Press

Bombing Outrage Scored

ENDLESS election meetings are advertised and each newspaper reports an attendance of so many tens of thousands at its party's meetings that he who reads them all is under the indelible impression that every able-bodied Israeli attends just about every meeting in his district. But there is a more serious side to the campaign — the bomb at Mr. Rokach's door, vigorously denounced by the whole press. "Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) terms the act "low" and "despicable;" "Davar" (Histadrut) points out that it was meant to shed shame upon the nation and undermine its democracy. All agree that, if anything, the bomb attempts against the General Zionists will work to the benefit of that party.

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) writes that Mapai had nothing to do with the affair because it knows that inhabitants of *ma'barot* or Arab districts under military government may be cowed, but not the people of Tel Aviv. It censures the police for sending contingents to all party rallies but doing nothing for the personal security of the chief candidate of the second largest party after the bombs at his public meetings. If the police is not strong enough, why can it not avail itself of the state intelligence services whose existence Mr. Aranne has admitted; or have those services been put to work seeking out the criminals, and failed miserably?

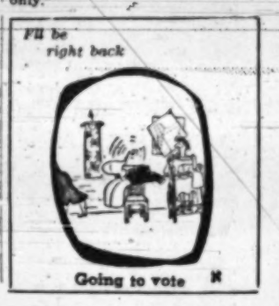
"Haboker" (General Zionist) writes that our democratic foundations are gone and that the use of the fist is sanctioned. The bomb was laid because the rivals of the General Zionists realize that it would be hard to defeat Mr. Rokach on his home ground — in Tel Aviv, for which he has done so much.

"Herut" takes the Prime Minister to task for saying that we will not go and conquer Damascus because of the four soldiers that are detained there.

"Lamerhav" discusses the rising strength of its party and its desire, once it is in the government, to pull Mapai onto the road of working for the people's interest. "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) feels that Mapai is as responsible as the General Zionist Ministers for the faults in our municipal financing: it was the party that pushed through the Knesset the principle of municipal taxation on the basis of apartment size instead of income.

"Yediot Aharonot" tells how Mr. Ben-Gurion invited Mr. Bernstein to lunch with him when they met by chance at Haifa's Zion Hotel, and how afraid the two party leaders were of being photographed together.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) carries a large front-page advertisement inviting the orthodox public to a Jerusalem elections rally. The women, the announcement reads, "are to assemble on the lower open space only."



A Family worthy of Praise!

(The Mishkin Family of Venezuela visits Israel)

Among the distinguished tourists who have recently visited Israel, the Jacob de Mishkin family from Caracas, Venezuela, may be particularly mentioned.

This family is one of the most honoured and well known in South America. The head of the family, Mr. Jacob de Mishkin, is a man of Lithuanian origin, whose ready wit and culture captivates all hearers. He is crowned with the blessing of "Learning and Wealth", both of which he distributes in full measure. Indeed, in the field of philanthropy Mr. de Mishkin is a true match for others of more ample means and his liberal support to all worthy causes in his home country and for Israel cannot be sufficiently admired and praised.

His wife, Sofia, who accompanied him on his present visit, comes from a reputed Rabbinical family (the Lubovsky's) of Slonim, from whom she inherited the good deeds and religious upbringing which she has instilled in the hearts of her own children.

During Mr. & and Mrs. de Mishkin and daughter Alda's stay in Israel they contributed towards the upkeep of various local Torah and charitable institutions with a broad and benevolent hand. The writer of these lines, who was present at the time of their visit to the General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls in Jerusalem, thoroughly enjoyed to see the wonderful enthusiasm and deep love they displayed to each and every one of the little girl orphans whom they treated with bountiful gifts of sweets and ice cream.

Prior to their departure from this Home and in obedience to the request of the director, they went to visit the Institution's new building which is now being erected in the Montefiore Quarter (Kiryat Moshe), in Jerusalem. On seeing this large, modern, and most up to date new structure (with capacity for over 500 orphans), the visitors were vividly impressed and on the spot paid $1,500.00 for the acquisition of a room in the hospital wing to be named in honour of Sofia de Mishkin. The Mishkin family are indeed worthy of praise!

J.G.

(Advt.)

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